The New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, January 10, 1855.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES. [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA. [illegible]

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VOL. IV....NO. 1034. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Soldiers of 1812 in the Senate.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Debate on the Judiciary Reform Bill.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Another Line of Steamers.

Armed Occupation of Utah and New-Mexico.

The Case of Captain McCullough and Crew.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The President has under consideration the case of Captain McCullough and crew, of the American schooner *John G. White*, seized by the Cuban authorities, at Baracoa, and it is expected he will [illegible]

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Sundry bills were received from the House.

THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.

[illegible]

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

[illegible]

THE JUDICIARY REFORM BILL.

The Judiciary Reform bill was then taken up.

Mr. GEYER moved to amend the bill by striking out the first section.

Mr. DAWSON—Do I understand this to be a test question, as to whether the Senate will agree to change the [illegible] of the Supreme Court Judges?

Mr. [illegible]—Yes.

Mr. [illegible]—It is conceded on all hands that something ought to be done. My judgment is in favor of the representative system, and, if practicable, to allow the Judges to have that leisure which the bill of the Senator of Illinois contemplates. It is the popular view of the subject, that the Judges should in some measure be made the expounders of the feelings of different sections. [illegible] the old representative system of the Supreme Court will be preserved.

The proposition to strike out the first section is to test the sense of the Senate, whether it is in favor of dispensing with the Circuit services of the United States Judges or not. The notion of these Judges traveling a long circuit and intermingling with the people, as advocated by the Senator of Illinois, is beautiful in theory but entirely impracticable. The delay arising from the present system is a denial of justice. He thought the Supreme Court Judges should be relieved from Circuit duty.

Mr. [illegible]—The Judges are required to perform duties [illegible] while holding their circuits. Senators say that in this country the Judges imbibe popular notions of jurisprudence. I much prefer that they should imbibe law in their libraries. Gentlemen may indulge, if they please, in fanciful theories, though, in this respect, I find their theories in the Senate Chamber are [illegible] from those they express outside. It is necessary that the increasing business of the Central Appellate Court should have the whole attention of the Judges, and therefore they cannot do Circuit duty.

Mr. [illegible]—The increase of judicial duties caused by the expansion of the country demand that we should take measures to provide for their performance. The Judges must, therefore, be confined to the seat of Government.

Mr. [illegible]—I do not think necessities of the country require so radical a change as that proposed. [illegible] Judges cannot be [illegible] to perform Circuit duties, the acquiescence of [illegible] Judges had settled the question. I want the present system continued, because it [illegible] more than paper Judges. Still some change is needed, which, perhaps, we may accomplish by giving appellate jurisdiction to Circuits.

Mr. [illegible]—No benefit will be received by Texas from the present bill. She has no Circuits. I am in favor of [illegible] the local Judges, so as to leave the Supreme Court unfettered in their attention to the appellate jurisdiction at the seat of Government. I cannot go for the substitute of the Senator from Illinois, and shall vote against striking out the first section of the bill.

Mr. GEYER reviewed the whole ground, and thought modifications might be made which would allow Judges to perform both Appellate and Circuit duties.

Mr. BADGER opposed striking out the first section, and was in favor of some such plan as that of the Senator from Illinois. The business of the Supreme Court has increased to such an extent that the Circuit service must be dispensed with, or Appellate duties at the seat of Government neglected.

Mr. CHASE thought that if the Circuit services be abrogated, the number of Judges should be abridged, and submitted an amendment to that end.

Mr. BUTLER objected, remarking different sections of the Court would be dissatisfied, and the result might be that most of the Judges would be taken from some one section of the Union.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. WHEELER presented the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, Marine Insurance Company and the Merchants of New-York, asking Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to station a steam-tug permanently at the mouth of the harbor of New-York, for the preservation of life and property on the coasts of New-Jersey and Long Island, to proceed at a moment's notice to any point designated. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. AIKEN asked leave to present the memorial of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, suggesting that a tender of mediation be made by this Government in the European war.

Mr. WALSH objected.

A resolution was passed, terminating the debate on the Pacific Railroad bill on the 30th inst.

The House took up the bill amendatory of the act of August last, and reducing and graduating the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. DAWSON said that last session the Homestead bill was sent to the Senate, who evaded a direct vote thereon by adopting the substitute of Mr. HUNTER, which would inure more to the benefit of States, railroads, speculators and capitalists, than to cultivators. By offering the amendment pending, he sought to restore the principles substantially of the Homestead bill, which passed this House by such a large majority last session. In order to avoid constitutional objection, he designed to charge [illegible] and one half cents per acre for lands, in place of free grants, the amount to cover the original cost of purchase, and extinguishment of Indian title to the land. The greatest evil which exists is the struggle to get possession of the surplus in the Treasury. The true policy is a rich people and a poor Treasury. At no time has the Homestead bill occupied a stronger position before the country than now. He described the beneficial effects which would flow from its passage, in a national, individual and social condition.

Mr. EDMUNDSON gave notice of an amendment confining the benefits of the bill to natives born and persons now naturalized.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the bill and amendment be laid on the table. Disagreed to—65 against 96.

Before disposing of the subject the morning hour expired.

ARMED OCCUPATION OF NEW-MEXICO AND UTAH.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tenn., the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the armed occupation act to New-Mexico and Utah, with a view to the suppression of Indian hostilities in those Territories.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union on the Pacific Railroad bill.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

Mr. LATHAM spoke in favor of establishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands. He argued to show that the colonization and settlement of California by our own race would have a similar influence on Asia, as the discovery and settlement of this continent had on Europe. The establishment of such a line would add substantially to the wealth and power of this entire country. California and Oregon are to play a part like that played by ancient Egypt in the civilization of the world. San Francisco will become a modern Alexandria, through which the wealth and magnificence of Asia will be poured into our lap. We will have an extensive trade with Japan, China, and the Indian Archipelago. Commerce is a greater civilizer than war. Should this bill pass, it will go further to effect these important results than any other measure involving no greater appropriation of money. In glancing [illegible] the effects of trade with these nations, [illegible] the establishment of such a line of steamships. [illegible] between China and the United States. He incidentally spoke of the necessity of a railroad to the Pacific, and [illegible] the passage of the steamer bill on the ground of humanity, civilization, commerce and navigation—predicting it would largely contribute to the progress, power and grandeur of the American people.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Old Soldiers' Convention.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The old soldiers met again in Convention to-day, according to the order of adjournment yesterday.

Several of the old soldiers recounted the incidents of times past.

Ex-Governor RITNER made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Pennsylvania troops.

Sundry additional resolutions were then passed for the purpose of carrying out those adopted yesterday, and provided for the appointment of a Standing Sub-Committee, of one or more from each State, to remain in this city, and press immediate action upon their claims by Congress. Complimentary resolutions to General COOMBS, the author of yesterday's resolutions, and to other individuals were adopted.

The Senate's resolution to admit the old soldiers on the floor of the Senate chamber was accepted, and with the New-York flag at their head, they marched to the Capitol, and visited the Senate.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, when, in accordance with the resolution, its members will proceed in a body on a visit to Mount Vernon, there to disband and meet again at this place on the 8th of January next.

The Washington Exchange Bank.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The *Globe* this evening contains a communication from a depositor in the Exchange Bank. The editorial comments set the institution and the parties interested in it in an unenviable light, advising depositors to unite and make common cause against the partners of the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., and test the legality of certain partners withdrawing from the firm without public announcement. Also, whether the private property of the stockholders has been legally transferred, as asserted.

The editor says if the creditors apply to Mr. WITHERS, he will say he withdrew from the Bank when it was solvent. Mr. SELDEN will say the same, and Mr. LATHAM will say Messrs. SELDEN and WITHERS hold his securities.

Conviction for Post-Office Robbing.

WILMINGTON, (Del.,) Tuesday, Jan. 9.

WM. H. WILLIAMS was convicted to-day, at New-castle, for robbing the Milford Post-Office, and sentenced to four years hard labor.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

WARREN TILTON, Esq., of Massachusetts, was admitted as a counsellor in this Court to-day.

No. 19.—Alexander M. Lawrence, *et al.*, claimants of the ship *Hornet vs.* Charles Minturn.—Appeal from the District Court of North Carolina.

Judge CURTISS delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the District Court, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel with costs.

No. 15.—The United States *vs.* Jules Levois, claimant, &c. No. 16.—Same *vs.* Paul Tucon. No. 17.—Same *vs.* Leon Pensard & Co. No. 18.—Same *vs.* Same. Error to Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Judge NELSON delivered separate opinions in each of these cases, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and remanding the cases for further proceedings in conformity with the opinions delivered.

No. 25.—Adam D. Stewart *vs.* The United States. Error to Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

Judge DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 102.—Alfred Sangnac *vs.* Abraham Garrison. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court overruling the motions of Mr. BAXTER in the cause.

No. 2.—(Original Docket.)—The State of Florida, complainant, *vs.* The State of Georgia. Argument on the motion to intervene in this cause in behalf of the United States was continued by Mr. BERRIEN, counsel for respondent, in opposition thereto, and concluded by Attorney-General CUSHING, in support of the motion.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

OUR TREASURY TO BE PROTECTED.

Consolidation of Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE NORTH TRIUMPHANT.

A Bill Regulating the Police Department of the City of New-York.

PRISON MANAGEMENT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

The Senate was largely engaged to-day in discussing the resolutions offered by Senator WM. CLARK, so to amend the Constitution as to punish with greater severity those guilty of bribing at elections. They were talked over in Committee of the Whole, but not finally acted upon.

A noticeable feature in the proceedings was the presentation of a petition for the passage of a law to protect fugitives from labor, similar to that enacted by the Vermont Legislature. If this is pushed—and it is introduced by Senator WILLIAMS, who, I believe warmly sympathises with the petitioners—it will inevitably bring on a renewal of the discussion of the Slavery question.

Voting books is evidently done with, so far as the present Legislature is concerned. To-day, a Senator moved that the Governor, members, and heads of Departments, etc., be supplied with a copy of a book called the *New-York Civil List*. Mr. PUTNAM moved to amend so as to supply a copy to every male inhabitant of his district—and another rider was put on, that the expense be charged to the individual stationery account of Senators. Finally the resolution was lost, Ayes 4, Noes 19. Give Senators credit for this evidence of good sense and considerate economy.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of so amending the laws respecting fugitives from justice as to protect the Treasury from the increasing demands for arrests made under the laws now in force.

Also another, that the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties inquire whether the laws relating to assessments upon incorporations do not operate to the serious injury of the revenue of the State, and in what respect they should be revised and amended.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolve instructing the Committee on Banks to inquire into the expediency of requiring a paid-in capital of $100,000 before giving circulation to a Bank. Also, to limit circulation to 75 per cent. of the par value of bonds and mortgages.

In the Assembly, Mr. LEIGH gave notice of the introduction of a bill to repeal the Act for the improvement of the breed of horses. He denounced the Act upon its passage, last year, as designed to charter a race-course, and to legalize and countenance racing, and thinks the experience of the past season entitles him to be received as a prophet.

Mr. AITKEN gave notice of a bill to legalize primary elections in the City of New-York—a much-talked-of proposition, but one that has not before found any practical support.

Notice was also given of a general bill to increase the compensation of Jurors and Justices throughout the State.

A bill was introduced to amend the act for the consolidation of Williamsburg and Brooklyn, and passed the session. It is additional, and joins the two Fire Departments—a union that was not provided for in the original act.

Mr. ODELL introduced his bill to provide for an early canvass of the votes taken at the special election for Senator in the Twenty-sixth District. On his motion it was referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Ontario and Livingston delegation,—not, however, without some spirited discussion—Mr. LAMPORT, of Ontario, charging the Governor with designing to disfranchise the District; a charge which was repelled by Mr. B. D. COKE, of Steuben, and Mr. [illegible], of [illegible].

You will regret to notice that there was a fierce struggle in the Assembly, growing out of sectional prejudices. In fact, a struggle for supremacy between the North and the South. Mr. LEIGH, of the North, introduced a resolution that the South gallery be appropriated to the use of ladies. The South moved to amend by inserting the North gallery. This was brought to a vote, and the North triumphed, Ayes 41, Nays 67. The South then attempted a compromise, proposing to devote both galleries to the ladies; but the North, knowing their strength, refused to yield, and the amendment was lost. The South then attempted a dodge—moving to postpone the question until they could rally their strength. Beat in this, they were forced to meet the issue on a direct vote, and of course suffered an overwhelming defeat. Disconcerted, not disheartened, I understand the chivalry will renew the contest, and failing there, will dissolve the Union, and retire in a body to the South gallery, whence they will issue an indignant protest.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. STUYVESANT has matured and will present his bill regulating the police department of the City of New-York. It repeals the first, seventh and eighth sections of article 2 and the first section of article 3 of the act of April 13, 1853, and provides that the chief of police therein named shall hereafter be appointed by a Board of Commissioners of Police, and shall hold his office for four years from the date of his appointment.

The second section of article 3 of the act of 1853 is amended thus: Every officer, policeman and doorman, must be a citizen of the United States, and previous to his appointment must produce a certificate of a character for morality, honesty and sobriety, signed by twenty-five reputable citizens who have known him personally for at least five years; he must also present the certificate of the surgeon to the Commissioners, that he is an able-bodied man and of robust constitution. He must also establish that he can read, write and understand the English language, and the first four rules of arithmetic. He shall hold office during good behavior, and be removed only for cause.

The Commissioners are to appoint all officers, policemen, clerks and doormen connected with the department. They are to organize as a Board on the 1st day of July next, and on that day the office of Chief of Police shall be declared vacated, but all other appointments which have been made under the act of 1853 are to remain in full force.

The four Commissioners named in the act shall on the 30th day of June, 1855, decide by lot—two to serve for the term of two years, and two for the term of four years. They shall then organize as a Board, by selecting one of their number to be President, and appointing a Clerk, who shall keep a record of their acts, receiving therefor such compensation as the Supervisors may direct, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum. All orders, notices, appointments or expulsions shall be issued in the name of said President, attested by the Clerk. The Board shall also appoint the Clerk to the Chief of Police.

The Common Council shall provide a room for the use of the Commissioners, and they are to meet daily for the transaction of business, designating specific days for the performance of specific classes of duty. No appointment or expulsion shall take effect, except with the concurrence of three members of the Board. The Commissioners are to receive such compensation, not exceeding $3,000 per annum, as the Supervisors may direct—the said compensation not to be increased or diminished during their term of office.

At the General Election held in 1857, and thereafter in every second year, there shall be voted for a Commissioner of Police, and the two persons who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be declared chosen, and enter upon the duties of their office on the 1st day of January succeeding the day of election, and hold the same for the period of four years. All vacancies are to be filled in the same manner as in the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

No Commissioner shall be eligible to any other office. The Mayor shall be a member of the Board, by virtue of his office, and shall continue at the head of the Police department, but shall receive no compensation therefor. Of course all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this bill are repealed by it, and it takes effect immediately. The names of the first Commissioners it is proposed to insert in the bill, but they have not yet been agreed upon.

This is aimed directly at the present Chief of Police of the City, and will be pushed ahead with the avowed purpose of effecting his removal. It is contended that he must in an official capacity had done so much to bring odium upon the City, and to awaken the native sentiment, as the present Chief, and when they remember that he has at more than one occasion succeeded in so shaping legislation as to remain in office against the expressed wishes of the people, they will now feel prompted to extraordinary exertions to deprive him of a position of so much influence, while they have the power. Never an admirer of the individual, nor impressed with his honesty of purpose, I shall not shed regret to record a triumph on the part of those who feel impelled to urge his overthrow.

OUR STATE PRISONS.

Allusion was made in the Governor's Message to the discrepancy which was manifest between the annual reports of the Agents of the State Prisons and the special reports of the Inspectors in answer to the resolution calling upon them to make a detailed statement of their financial condition. Prompted by anxiety, I have been overlooking the documents referred to his Excellency, and have gathered the following facts bearing upon the case. On the 10th of January, 1854, the Inspectors of Prisons enclosed to the Legislature the reports of the agents of the several prisons. These several reports exhibit the following aggregates of receipts, expenditures and indebtedness:

	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Indebtedness.
Auburn Prison	$69,632 34	$94,752 67	$87,102 13
Sing Sing Prison	61,680 84	120,918 73	13,000 00
Clinton Prison	31,300 87	40,490 00	5,000 00

Here is an apparent excess of expenditures over receipts, amounting to $93,[illegible] 35, to which should be added the indebtedness which had been incurred, making a total deficit of $198,[illegible] 48,—a sum large enough in all conscience, but yet far short of the reality.

On the 16th day of February, 1854, the Senate adopted a resolution, calling upon the Inspectors to make a detailed statement of the indebtedness of each prison. In response to that resolution, DARIUS CLARK, Inspector, reported the indebtedness of the Clinton Prison at $32,016 31. HENRY STORMS, Inspector, reported that there was owing, on account of Sing Sing Prison $78,[illegible] 65, besides docketed judgments for $53,560 54—total, $132,421 59. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Inspector reported the indebtedness of Auburn Prison at $50,277 68; and construing the resolution as requiring separate reports from each Inspector, though not in charge of the Prison at Sing Sing, he made such investigation of the pecuniary condition as convinced him that the debts thereof amounted to $141,878 16—to which was added a transcript of the judgments against the agent remaining unsatisfied in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester, amounting to $71,[illegible] 16—a total of $213,010 30. Taking the lowest of these reports, they show the following indebtedness:

Clinton Prison	$32,016 31
Auburn Prison	50,277 68
Sing Sing Prison	132,421 59
Total	$214,715 58

But a short time before two of the same officers had named $50,[illegible] 13 as a sum sufficient to discharge all their liabilities. This is the enormous discrepancy alluded to by the Governor, and yet even this is to be increased by the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller to investigate the affairs of the Prisons and report their condition.

Speaking of Prisons, I understand that the officers of the Sing Sing Prison have already had a serious difficulty with Dr. GRAHAM, who was sent up last week. It is the practice to select a convict to take charge of the prison medicines, and to prepare and administer the prescriptions made out by the attending Physician. It was thought that the previous practice of Dr. GRAHAM eminently qualified him for the performance of this duty, and when he was brought to the prison, this place was assigned him. Among the medicines there was a quantity of brandy. With this the Doctor made free, and when the prison was unlocked on Saturday morning he was crazy drunk, raving up and down the hospital room, brandishing a knife and threatening the lives of any who might molest him. Of course he was secured, but I do not know the finale. J. B. S.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SAM.

Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. GARDNER was inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts to-day, in presence of both branches of the Legislature and an unusually large assemblage of citizens. His address on the occasion is mainly devoted to an enunciation of the principles of the party by which he was elected. He said that the matter which most commends itself to their attention, concerns our foreign population,—the duties of republicans towards them, and the dangers from them. After alluding to the increase of immigration from 120,000, from 1790 to 1810, to 1,500,000 from 1840 to 1850, he says that a large proportion of the poverty and crime proceeds from them, and that wise statesmanship should interfere, within the limits of the Constitution, to direct, ameliorate and control these elements. For this great American movement, the times are peculiarly propitious—great parties having subsided into their original elements, and old issues having become obsolete or dying out. He holds that the dominant race must regulate the incoming class. To dispel from popular use every foreign language; to print all public documents in the English tongue alone; to ordain that all schools aided by the State shall use the same language; to disband military companies founded on and developing exclusive foreign sympathies; to discourage imported political demagogues—the broken-down leaders of insular Agrarianism or Continental Red Republicanism, whose trade here is to put themselves at the head of their deluded countrymen, to organize prejudice, to vitalize foreign feeling and morbid passion, and then sell themselves to the highest partisan bidder; to purify and ennoble the elective franchise; to adopt a carefully-guarded check-list throughout the nation; to cultivate a living and energetic nationality; to develop a high and vital patriotism; to Americanize America; to retain the Bible in our Common Schools; to keep entire the separation of the Church and State; to nationalize before we naturalize, and to educate before either; to guard against citizenship becoming cheap. These constitute a work transcending the ordinary platform of party, and ranking with the great movements that originally founded nations. He quotes the opinions of the fathers of the Republic in support of his opinions, and says, the universal record of history teaches that all Republics that have risen and fallen, owe their destruction to foreign influence, unseen at first, permitted till too strong for resistance, at last fatal. The citizens of Massachusetts distrust foreign influences nursed in customs and creeds antagonistical to Republicanism. Venal voters controlled by alien leaders, seekers of office and honor; ignorant voters misled by designing politicians for place and power, vicious voters bought by promised impunity and license for their wrong doings. They hold, therefore, that the foreigner shall enjoy all the blessings of this country, but that the natives shall continue to administer the laws according to their own judgment, and the example of their fathers. The present easy system of naturalization he calls a libel upon judicial proceedings, and a depreciation of the dignity and value of citizenship. He is in favor of restricting the alien franchise. In regard to the present dependent condition of industry, he said, our remedy is not so much in legislative enactments and tariff, as in cultivating a feeling of patriotic nationality, and a united determination to encourage the skill and industry of the American labor by consuming the home products of the shop, the factory and the field, in preference to imported fabric and foreign production, which result must be the inevitable sequence of a truly American sentiment pervading our nation. He recommends an amendment of the Constitution, that no one of alien birth shall be qualified to vote by naturalization until he has been here 21 years, nor then unless he can read and write the English language. In regard to the military, he said: "One of the earliest official acts will be sanctioned as the laws require, by the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to disband all military companies composed of persons of foreign birth."

He also recommends the forbidding by law the payment of the State bounty to any military company which has members of foreign birth.

He recommends the repeal of the unconstitutional sections of the liquor law, and will sanction any constitutional law passed to prevent intemperance.

He alludes to the Slavery legislation of Congress, denounces the aggressions of Slavery, and submits whether additional legislation is not necessary to secure those cardinal rights—the habeas corpus and trial by jury.

In regard to the national policy of the American party, he says: We wish our Army Americanized and our Navy Nationalized. We wish the restriction as to birth, applicable to the office of President of the United States, extended to the members of the Cabinet and of Congress, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to all our diplomatic representatives abroad. We desire a vital amendment of the Naturalization laws, and a uniform requirement of twenty-one years' residence in the United States before the elective franchise is conferred upon aliens. We wish stringent national laws regarding emigration, the imposition of a uniform and sufficient capitation tax, and universal deportation of the criminals and paupers shipped to our shores. These and other reforms can only be consummated through an American President and an American Congress.

The expenditures of the year have been $950,205, and the deficit of incomes $231,923.

He favors the repeal of the Usury Laws so far as regards negotiable paper of less than eight months; also a change in the laws for the imprisonment for debt; and also more security to the holders of bank notes, to the wages of labor, and for the laws of insolvency.

In conclusion, he argues the justice of the claims of Massachusetts in asking for the payment of the expenses incurred, and for the services performed, during the war of 1812.

Suicide.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

JACOB F. BROWN, a messenger in the New-England Bank, hung himself from the window of his house in Bowdoin-street this morning. The rope broke and he fell to the ground, which killed him instantly.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, (N. J.,) Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature of this State met to-day, and the Senate organized by electing Col. WM. C. ALEXANDER, Democrat, President, and A. R. THROCKMORTON, Democrat, Secretary, over JOHN ROGERS, Whig, of Burlington. Mr. THOMAS, of Cumberland, Native American, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms over FURMAN, Know-Nothing, of Burlington, by a vote of 13 to 8. The usual resolutions, &c., were passed, when the Senate adjourned.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 8.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention for the nomination of State officers met at Columbus to-day. The attendance was not large. A motion to defer the nominations until next Summer was lost by a large majority, and Governor MEDILL and all the present State officers were then renominated for the offices now held by them respectively.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing Slavery, the Know-Nothings, and Senator ADAMS' bill amending the Naturalization laws; endorsing the Baltimore Platform of 1852; favoring the passage of a State law to prevent Banks from collecting debts, and against taking Bank paper in payment of taxes.

The proceedings were calm and orderly.

Know-Nothing Defeats.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Mayor VOLZ, the Citizens' candidate, was re-elected in this city to-day, by a majority of four hundred and seventy-three over MORGAN, the Know-Nothing candidate.

In Alleghany City also, ADAMS, the Citizens' candidate, was reelected Mayor over the Know-Nothing candidate.

Know-Nothingism in the Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 8.

An Anti-Know-Nothing resolution in the House of Representatives of this State, was to-day laid on the table by a vote of 38 to 36.

Election of a U. S. Senator.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

JAMES HARLAN, Whig, has been elected United States Senator from Iowa.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 5.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 2d inst.

The United States steamer *Princeton* arrived at Havana on the 31st ult., after an unsuccessful search after the sloop-of-war *Albany*. She would leave for Key West on the 2d inst.

The trial of ESTAMPES, *alias* LACOSTE, was progressing. He had made a declaration exonerating Mr. FELIX from all complicity in the filibustering attempt at Baracoa; repudiates any connection with the Cuban Junta of the United States, and says he was alone in the attempt at revolution, and was quite ready to die. He will probably be condemned, but it is thought Gen. CONCHA will pardon him.

The captain and mate of the schooner *John G. White* are only to be charged with smuggling.

GEORGE N. SAUNDERS came passenger in the *Cahawba*.

The Post-Office Printing at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Our Postmaster has decided that the *Delta* is entitled to the publication of the list of unclaimed letters in this city, the *Picayune* having backed out from the contest. The circulation of the *Delta* in December showed an average excess of 2,000 over the *Picayune's* for the same month last year.

The Railroad Troubles at Erie.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, in consequence of the receipt of the dispatch from Erie announcing the renewal of the railroad troubles there, Messrs. CAMPBELL, HUBBY and MEREDITH applied for a writ of [illegible], directed to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, commanding him to proceed to the [illegible] with such force as may be necessary to enforce the several decrees of the Supreme Court in reference to the affair. The Court, after a consultation, said they would not agree to the form of the writ, but would decide the matter tomorrow morning.

The American Express Company have [illegible] the necessary arrangements to forward their goods and freight at this point, notwithstanding the Railroad difficulties.

Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

G. G. FOSTER was committed yesterday on charge of forging WM. E. BURTON's name to a note for over $100. The note was given in exchange for clothing, the balance being given back in cash. Bail was fixed at $2,000.

Attempt to Rob the Blackstone Bank at Uxbridge.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The Blackstone Bank of Uxbridge was entered, [illegible] on Saturday night or Sunday [illegible]. The robbers forced the door of the building, and the two outer doors of the vault, the inner [illegible] held by a combination lock, which was [illegible] in such a manner that it had not been got open at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On examination, however, it was found they had taken nothing away.

Proposed Loan of $[illegible] for the City of Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Jan. [illegible]

At a meeting of our citizens last night, the following resolution was passed:

"That the Mayor be requested to [illegible] of Bangor to petition the Legislature for authority to raise an additional loan of $[illegible] on the credit of the city."

Fire at Utica.

UTICA, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The grocery store of THOMAS D. [illegible], corner of Steuben and [illegible] streets, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $6,500. Insured for $7,000.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The Ohio River is falling. It is not eight feet deep at this point.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received, but we have nothing later than [illegible] from Charleston, where the mail difficulties are still unsettled.

Proposed Colony in the Mosquito Territory.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Jan. [illegible]

GENTLEMEN: Certain public journals and their correspondents have, within the last week or two, made frequent references to the "Central American Company," ascribing to it designs untrue and unjust, and purposes wholly foreign to its true objects; and having observed in your own paper also some objections and [illegible] on the part of an official representative [illegible] Government, betraying misconceptions [illegible] designed, in the absence of the President of the Company, beg leave to deny explicitly all such injurious imputations, and to make known to the American public the true objects, purposes, and basis of the Company.

The object of the company is to take peaceable possession of its lands, honestly and [illegible] acquired, for the purpose of developing their [illegible] agricultural, mineral and commercial resources. In doing so, it is disposed to infringe no man's rights, nor to offend against any law. [illegible]

[illegible]

In conclusion, I have only to repeat that the objects of the Company are peaceful, [illegible] the Company, and it has no other.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. L. KINNEY,

General Agent C. A. Company.

Mr. Marcy's Reply to Mr. Marcoleta.

From the Washington Union.

The Minister from Nicaragua, Mr. MARCOLETA, has deemed it proper to give publicity to the dispatches lately sent by him to Secretary MARCY in regard to the colonization enterprise under the management of Col. KINNEY. To enable the public to understand correctly the position taken by Mr. MARCY, we have been allowed to publish a copy of his reply to Mr. MARCOLETA's first note. It will be seen that the Secretary of State gave the same reply, in substance, to Mr. MARCOLETA that he gave to Mr. MOLINA on the same subject. No other reply could reasonably have been expected from our Government:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2[illegible], 1854.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. MARCOLETA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, of the [illegible] instant, referring to his former note of the [illegible] May last, in relation to the organization and objects of the "Central American Land and Mining Company." [illegible]

In reply to Mr. MARCOLETA's observations, the undersigned has to state that the Association referred to is not understood to be an expedition fitting out for any hostile object against any Government with which the United States are at peace, but is—what it professes to be—an Association for business purposes.

In this view of the case, it is not a proceeding in violation of the laws of the United States or of the duties of neutrality. When these citizens, having a peaceful pursuit in view, arrive in another country, they will be subject to the laws of that country, and their conduct must be in conformity to those laws. This Government has no authority to prohibit or interpose to prevent them from going out, and no control whatever over them when they have gone beyond its jurisdiction.

The undersigned avails, &c.

W. L. MARCY.

To Señor JOSE DE MARCOLETA, &c., &c., &c.

DISTRESS AT THE CAPE DE VERDES.—Captain RIDER, of the brig *Planet*, arrived at Salem on Saturday, bringing with him an earnest appeal from A. F. MARTINS, the United States Vice-Consul at the Cape de Verde Islands, in behalf of the inhabitants of the islands of Sal and Bonavista, for food and relief under the terrible dispensation of distress and want, with which they are now visited. The appeal, after alluding to the fact that it is now a little more than twenty years since the people of the islands last implored the sympathies and aid of the citizens of the United States, continues as follows: "For the past two years these two islands have been entirely destitute of the necessary rains to promote the cultivation and growth of the coarse grains upon which the inhabitants principally subsist, but the last year we were supplied, and more particularly the poor, through the sacrifice of all or the greater part of the little possessions, with sufficient to sustain life from the other islands of the group; but during the past Season for rain, the drought was universal among the islands, and the most favored will scarcely produce enough for their consumption; and we know not where to turn for our own daily food. Gloom and death are depicted in every countenance, and already the [illegible] pangs of hunger are felt by the poor and destitute, and are long, if not speedily relieved, death will be stalking abroad among us. There is no prospect of any kind coming up with which to [illegible] food; our stock of cattle and goats is exhausted, and only through the kind hearts and hands of charity can we expect or hope for relief. In your prosperity and abundance, spare some for our relief; and may God reward and bless you."

[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible], Thursday, Nov. 16, 1854.

[illegible] the Palace, we found ourselves [illegible] a host of beggars—men, [illegible]. They surrounded our [illegible] to us like flies in October; [illegible] by right of their tattered [illegible]—some by virtue of a crippled [illegible]. Another threw up his [illegible] a horrible living sore [illegible] to make full compensation by [illegible] to the Virgin.

[illegible] one of the settled duties of [illegible] the Catholic Church, and [illegible] seems to be an established and [illegible] in all Catholic countries. Just as we parted from the group of mendicants, our two bishops, ashore, like us, for the [illegible]. The beggars turned from [illegible] only snuffed the air; [illegible] they followed [illegible] the Church of the Annunciata.

As we came, we saw a gang of galley slaves. They were clothed in red flannel, and [illegible] together by the arms and legs. They were dragging a cart laden with stone; [illegible] four soldiers [illegible] at their heels. Never have I seen the countenances of men so hideous, and [illegible] positively sick at this offensive and repellant sight. The splendor of [illegible] could efface the impression made by [illegible]. Beggary performs a perpetual [illegible] farce and tragedy in the [illegible] is made disgust[illegible] and poverty an instru[illegible] and imposture; while [illegible] of the criminal, is [illegible] vindictive, and thus, as it [illegible] by familiarizing it with [illegible] against the law, and leads [illegible] rather with crime than with [illegible] habitual, cher[illegible] and street galley slave[illegible] perpetuate the barbar[illegible] of society. An enlight[illegible] could never endure [illegible].

We [illegible] at the Annunciata, [illegible] the beggars were there before [illegible] mother and her pallid [illegible] though we drove like [illegible]. The flock was increased [illegible] to be seen lingering on [illegible]. Though averse to [illegible] from a conviction that it [illegible] beggary and imposture, I deemed [illegible] a handful of copper [illegible]. It was, however, [illegible] a new swarm, witnessing [illegible] to gather in from a distance [illegible] we dashed into the [illegible].

The [illegible] Cathedral of St. Lorenzo, and the [illegible] of Santa Maria di Carrigno[illegible], of San Liro and San Matteo, are all more celebrated than that of the Annunciata, but the latter struck me as the most imposing. Its ground plan is that of a cross. The body of the building consists of a nave without [illegible]; it is, I should judge, sixty feet in height, a hundred and fifty in length, and seventy in width, [illegible] broken only by pillars. Along the sides are small chapels. A few pictures hang against the walls, and rich gilding adorns the ceiling and cornices. Frescoes cover the spaces, as well over head [illegible]. These, we were told, were all executed by one artist—a political prisoner, condemned for life—in seven years' time, at the end of which period he was set at liberty.

As to this gorgeous display of gold and fresco in a building devoted to the worship of God, I can only say that it seems to me more heathen than Christian. Our God is not an idol of earth, or stone, or brass, who is [illegible] by these vulgar accessories. But the loftiness of the walls and the grandeur of the dimensions are certainly calculated to excite emotions of sublimity suited to religious adoration. There was something in the stillness of the place which heightened the solemn effect. There was no echo in the air; the foot-falls of the numerous persons walking about seemed absolutely dead. Everything else appeared dwarfed by the vastness of the measures around. There were half a dozen children here, all cripples—permitted to haunt the church and pick up what they may in charity. At a little distance, in the dim twilight, these seemed like insects, and so noiseless were they, that I could easily have fancied them to be mere shapes and shadows of a vaporous brain.

We paid a party visit to the Church of Santa Maria di [illegible], said to be built upon the site of an ancient temple of Diana, some of the columns of which are yet visible. This transfer of worship from ancient Grecian goddesses to Catholic saintesses, appears to have been very common and very natural. The rites of the one easily slid into the devotions to the other, the ceremony and the sentiment being very much the same. The Virgin Mary is the great card played nowadays by the Church, as Venus used to be in the older mythology. Here in this building is a portrait, no doubt an original, and asserted, doubtless upon unimpeachable authority, to have been executed by St. Luke. This evangelist must have been a most prolific artist, for there is an image of the Virgin by him at Loretto, and another in Styria, at the famous shrine of Maria Zell. The work in the church I have mentioned consists of two painted heads—all the rest, even the frames, being in rich and curiously worked metals. It is interesting and instructive to see the fondness for the precious metals in the Catholic Church. The purity of the worship seems proportioned to the cost of the shrine. At Marseilles, in the Cathedral of the Good Mother, situated upon a lofty rock, the cicerone shows a full length image of the Virgin in solid silver. The [illegible] in pointing out the statue to us, emphasized the word *solid*, as if it were of cabalistic significance. I asked if the image were a good likeness of the Virgin, to which the sacristan answered yes, with the utmost simplicity. As to this portrait by St. Luke, of course it is an exact representation of the original. If so,—and I do not dispute it,—the Virgin Mary was a very unprepossessing woman.

In retracing our steps we passed through the *Strada degli Orefici*, or Goldsmiths'-street. Here is the centre of the famous gold filigree manufacture in Genoa, rivaling that of Malta and of Bengal. We bought a few specimens, obeying the instructions of MURRAY, and paying but a little over half the first price asked; and then, laden with experience, we returned to our hotel. We had timed our adventure so as to leave us an hour for dinner—for the appetite is good in Genoa—and then we prepared for departure. The Captain had told us to be on board at 7, and we desired to render a punctual obedience to his behests.

The idea of coming up to a dock with a steamer, has not yet entered the heads of these Italian laggards. Ours, therefore, like all others, was anchored full half a mile down the roadstead. Our way thither lay through a narrow passage between lines of shipping, picturing the sky on either hand with the rigging of every clime under the sun. In the dim light emanating from a moon yet under the horizon, we thought we caught a glimpse of the words, "Rajah, New-York," upon the stern of a vessel of evident American build. The opportunity to sing "Home, Sweet Home," in Italian waters, was too good to be lost, and though it came from Yankee voices, would have done any Doge good to hear. The idea, Home, was variously interpreted by the various members of our party. Mr. WORTABET, the Syrian, thought of Beyrout, and of the Christian school-houses he would like to establish there, to reclaim his countrymen from the Mahommedan faith; there was one who, by Home, meant Connecticut, and another, who, had he known the words and music, would have translated Home by Cairo. To me, home signified Paris—the scene of my abandoned semi-weekly duties, the place where I pay rent and taxes, where my deserted furniture is spending a chill and lonely Winter, where the Post-Office knows my address, and where I remember with regret that I have left a couple of trifling bills unpaid,—quite enough to constitute a home. It is singular, however, that any one's home should be in Paris, for the word does not exist in the French language. The nearest to it is *foyer*, fireside, but this also means greenroom, hearthrug and centre. I hope to be at home soon, nevertheless.

Fresh from the inspiration of song, we leaped upon deck, where a strange and unexpected sight met our eyes. We could find no familiar faces, no friends to extend us a welcome back, no voice to speak in customary tones. All was new, unusual and unintelligible. The ship was crowded with way passengers taken in during our absence, and we, the originally booked through list, were quite lost in this disproportionate influx of intruders at a station. We felt vexed and injured, and thought of asking for redress. But if we were amazed on deck, we were dismayed on entering the cabin. Our beds had been plundered of half their materials to spread new ones on the floor. The backs of upturned chairs served to elevate the end of the mattress, thus forming a sort of natural and innate bolster. Twenty chairs inverted in this way, with their four score legs sticking up into the air, offered a picturesque, though uninviting spectacle to the eye, thus taken unawares. We took one despairing look, and then rushed on deck again. The Captain was still ashore, dining in a white waistcoat. This fact, and a rising wind, encouraged the belief that we should remain at anchor through the night. A more satisfactory opinion was that we should start late, say at 1 o'clock, so as to make Leghorn—eight hours' sail—upon the opening of the port in the morning. So we stayed on deck till midnight, feeling unwilling and unable to endure the disgusting atmosphere of the cabin. But the night air was chill, and penetrated through shawl and plaid, and cloak and tartan, and even through a tarpaulin which we removed from the capstan to a consolidated group of our own persons in a somewhat protected corner. One by one we were forced to descend below. The Bishop of Mayence went first,—though he had two stout blankets, and though he had been tucked up, in a prostrate attitude, by two sympathizing American hands. The last of us had left the deck before any symptom of departure occurred. All was quiet below, and the scene was a sorry melange of the melancholy and the ludicrous. The recumbent and thickly strewn bodies might have been taken for the dead of Sebastopol, laid out for burial or to bleach. A dim lamp cast a lugubrious light around. A few of the bodies slept quietly; others snored, and others bubbled at the mouth, seeming in an agony to throw off some unspeakable horror. The odor was superhuman. Nevertheless, I crept to my berth, which happily had a bull's eye for a window.

Here I lay musing on a mass of things, but on nothing distinctly. At length I slept, and at length again I awoke. I heard the grinding of the wheel and felt the very Mediterranean motion of the boat—that compound dip and pitch and roll and jerk and wind and tumble which belongs to this beautiful green, blue, purple, picturesque, poetical, romantic Mediterranean. One who has felt it can never forget it. We had evidently got under way, and with a brisk wind.

I took a look over and into the cabin. Beneath me, with a settee for a bed, lay our English Egyptian, apparently trying to throw up a cucumber too big for his throat. A horrid groan issued from a prostrate form upon the floor. "There goes the Bishop of Mayence!" said a jeering head stuck out from an upper berth. Another groan, but in a different key, succeeded. "That's the Cardinal of Besançon!" said the mocking head. Other sounds followed—smashes of crockery, piteous and yet unpitied wailings, Mephistopheles laughter, oaths in German, English, Italian, all mingling in the goblin serenade. The steward, half dressed and half asleep, passed about from mouth to mouth a huge tin vessel, which seemed to afford relief as it went its rounds. But prevention is better than remedy; and so, lying down flat upon my back, in spite of the constantly shortening motion of the boat as we receded from the land, I contrived to escape the terrible infliction this time that seemed to have visited all the rest.

By slow degrees, as time wore on, the boat resumed a quieter motion. The dawn crept in at my window; the sun rose. I dressed and staggered over the reviving bodies on the floor, and ascended to the deck. We were entering the port of Leghorn,—the air chill and wintry, and the mountains, which still circled in the eastern horizon, all crested with snow.

DICK TINTO.

MR. DODD has published the eloquent discourse delivered at the funeral of Rev. J. S. SPENCER, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, L. I., by Dr. GARDINER SPRING.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

Its Natural History—The Indian Reservations—What Emigrants Need—Why they are Disappointed.

The position, climate and soil of Kansas are such as indicate a future of importance. Lines drawn on the map from the extremities of the United States to the centre, meet within its limits; and the great roads which link together the eastern and western shores of the Continent pass over its fertile plains. The Santa Fé, Mormon and Oregon trails are splendid natural roads, traversed by trains of emigrants and traders, such as at the East would be regarded with unlimited wonder. Of all the surprises which there await the visitor from the East, perhaps none exceeds the view of these roads, with their caravans of great wagons, each drawn by eight or ten oxen or mules, and sometimes carrying a freight whose richness might shame the treasure-laden argosies of old Venice. One recent train, as I was there told, conveyed for Uncle Sam $1,700,000 in gold.

The same causes that have thus far made Kansas the great highway to the Pacific, will tend strongly to continue it in this office when these natural roads shall give place to railways. Col. FREMONT'S favorite route for a Pacific Railroad, as is well known, passes directly through it; and few who are familiar with the subject can doubt that a Pacific road will here find its passage. Add to this fact one more—that the so-called Pacific Railroad, now nearly completed from St. Louis to Jefferson City, has its terminus at Kansas City, with a further projection westerly, and I think the chances of Kansas will be admitted to be very strong.

The climate is one of the best in the world. Removed from the vicinity of the ocean and great lakes, the air is free from the dampness to which that of many of the States is subject; while it is not sufficiently far North to suffer from extreme cold. Persons afflicted with bronchitis or pulmonary complaints, experience on going to Kansas an immediate and permanent relief. It may most properly be called temperate, enjoying, as it does, from its neighborhood, latitude and altitude, freedom from extremes of weather, and uniting the advantages of more Northern and more Southern regions. All the crops most desirable for cultivation in the United States may be raised here in perfection. It seems particularly adapted to Indian corn, hemp and fruits; and from the gigantic native grape-vines, yielding excellent fruit, which are common in its groves, I infer that it will yet be famous for the production of wines.

The streams of Kansas are not numerous. The Missouri River bounds a portion of its eastern frontier; and the Kansas and Arkansas rise in its western extremity, ranging the one east and the other southwest through nearly its whole length. The Osage rises in the southeastern part, and with its tributaries amply waters that portion. The branches of the Arkansas and Kansas flow through nearly every part; and though they will not admit of many advantages of navigation, still, for other purposes, I think they cannot fail sufficiently to water the country.

The soil is various. The river bottoms are uniformly extremely rich, as are all such lands in the West. The uplands north of the Kansas, in the Eastern part, are very fertile and well watered; but after going seventy-five to a hundred miles west, the country changes into a continuation of rugged hills, covered with limestone boulders, and unmistakably sterile. Still further west, the country is said to improve; and it is also said to be better as it recedes from the Kansas River. But from the discoveries made among these hills, it is now certain that they are rich in valuable mines.

South of the Kansas, for a hundred miles west of the Missouri frontier, the prairies are wonderful. High and rolling in general, the soil is of a richness that almost exceeds that of the bottoms. I have seen it extend to the depth of several feet, and covered with a growth of grass and weeds of astonishing height and thickness. This entire region is capable of being converted into one continuous garden spot. It reminded me of the country about Lexington, Kentucky, which has produced successive crops of corn for over half a century, unaided by the application of replenishing fertilizers. In respect of richness and beauty, I think the ridge between the Kansas and Arkansas Rivers must be unequaled in the world. The extreme southern part, watered by the tributaries of the Osage and Arkansas, is even superior in beauty, but is said to lack something of the wonderful richness, though two corn crops are sometimes raised there the same season.

Further west, the uplands are not as good; portions are fit only for growing, and some parts are probably little better than plains of sand, suffering for want of water. But Col. BENTON asserts that the entire Territory is capable of successful cultivation; and the extreme west is described as no less picturesque and beautiful, with its lovely valleys and spring-producing hills, than the finest parts of Switzerland and Savoy.

Timber in Kansas is not plenty; it is very scarce. The annual fires have successfully prevented all growth of forests, except on the streams, where the water serves as a protection. Every Summer a vigorous growth of young trees starts up on the prairies, which is regularly and inevitably killed by the Autumn fires. Even those trees that survive, on the streams, are often stunted by the same cause, and fail to reach a great height, though they often attain an enormous circumference. The principal varieties are oaks of various kinds and black walnut, with cottonwood on the larger rivers. With these are interspersed coffee-tree, hickory, ash, elm and some maple. In the western part the pine is found.

This scarcity of timber is one of the first discouragements of the emigrant-tourist, and the greatest. He is in raptures with the magnificent, rich, rolling prairies, but imagines that the want of material for houses, fences and fuel will long bar its settlement. If his trip is short, he may end it with these impressions, and turn his steps toward the better-wooded, but less fertile and genial regions of Iowa and Minnesota. But if he penetrates further, other features will soon attract his attention. In the beds of the streams he crosses, and the bottoms of the gentle valleys, he will see unmistakable evidences of the finest limestone quarries, which, in connection with brick, will furnish him the most important materials for building; and if he travels where the streams are low, and explores their banks, he will be no less surprised than delighted to find strata of bituminous coal making out, of from one to four feet in thickness. Here is his fuel, and in abundance. And further observation and reflection will show him that an economical husbanding of the timber resources will give the first settlers all they need, and that an early planting of trees will furnish an ample after-supply by the time it is wanted.

The reservations of the Delaware, Shawnee, Osage, Ottawa, Pottowattamie and Kansas Indians embrace a considerable portion of the best land in the Territory. But these are being diminished by treaties, and there is enough for all present needs, and that as good as any. All these Indians are well advanced in civilization, and are not so much to be feared by the emigrant as many of the white savages in older countries. They are entirely friendly, and would deprecate hostilities as greatly as the emigrants themselves. Many of their chiefs are men of intelligence and education, and intermarriage with the whites has been so long practised that it is not uncommon to find persons with only a small per centage of Indian blood in their veins.

As regards Slavery, it is true that it exists in Kansas, and has for years. [illegible] at the [illegible] of Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of the Methodist Church South, near the Missouri frontier, and a [illegible] mission at Council Grove. I also saw them at the *Harmony* and [illegible] frequently inspected. But the bulk of the emigrants is in favor of freedom, and if the scheme of ATCHISON and DOUGLAS is not too fatally successful, the "peculiar institution" will be voted out by a large majority. The real emigrants who come from the South, come to get rid of Slavery.

The Aid Companies have done something toward introducing Northern emigrants, but not nearly so much as their feeble efforts have stimulated the Slave interest to do. With lavish promises, the Massachusetts Company induced some hundreds to go to Kansas, a large proportion of whom, disgusted before they had even seen Kansas, or finding that their circumstances were inadequate to meet the *realities* of the case, have returned; some to stay, and some to take a new start in the Spring. The agents of this Company have complained that your correspondents should expose this bad management, but every day adds to the evidences, and will continue to do so. There is no doubt that, *at this very moment*, a large proportion of needless suffering is being endured by those who went out under its auspices. With a whole Summer in which to provide saw-mills, lumber and boarding-houses, according to promise, the first of November found them *without a mill* in successful operation, and a mere tent, the sole shelter for new-comers to Lawrence, against the storms and frosts of Autumn. Far better would it have been for the agents to have discouraged emigration this Fall, and made arrangements for a vigorous resumption of it in February, at which time the Missouri River will be open, and the Winter in Kansas nearly over.

And I would counsel such an early emigration to all who propose going next season. This will enable them to get houses sufficient for Summer accommodation before the time arrives for Spring work. The Lawrence people will probably be able then to furnish lumber to those who locate there, as will also those of Council City, a point being settled under the auspices of the American Settlement Company. This settlement is located at a most favorable point on the Santa Fé road—the very centre of the garden part of Kansas; and must command the advantages of the great travel passing through it. A city and farms are being laid out, and improvements effected which will make it a most desirable residence for those who, while they seek the business advantages of the new country, still prize the good society, comforts, books and churches of older communities. Though the plan originated in New-York, it is one which secures to the settlers *all* the advantages accruing from it, not admitting outside speculators to reap the profits of the rapid rise of lands which must result. And as this Company has not been very extensively advertised as yet, I would say that those proposing to emigrate will lose nothing by applying for further information to Mr. GEORGE WALTER, the general agent, No. 110 Broadway, New-York City. One steam saw-mill is already on the way to Council City, and another will start in a few days.

The advantages offered to emigrants by the rich soil, healthy climate and ready market of Kansas—the last being not the least important—are still further increased by the fact that they are offered by Congress the benefits of the preemption law. The settler can locate his quarter-section, (one hundred and sixty acres,) and cultivate it till it comes into market, which may be one or two years; he can then preempt and hold it another year without charge, and at the expiration of that time he can obtain a title at the minimum Government price—a dollar and a quarter per acre. Long before this time he can have made *from the land* the money required to pay for it, besides the necessary improvements.

Emigrants going out should take with them a good stock of clothing and garden seeds. Implements for the farm, stoves and all iron ware, can be best bought at St. Louis. Cattle, horses, mules, wagons, &c., and corn, wheat, and potatoes, can be found at fair prices on the Missouri border, near Kansas City, the point where emigrants mostly land. A good supply of *Osage Orange Seed* will be a capital investment, *if the emigrant plants it* himself—as it will become a favorite mode of fencing the prairie, producing, in three or four years from the planting, a hedge which will protect any field. Choice fruit stocks will pay a large profit in money and satisfaction.

The *time* between New-York and St. Louis by railroad, if the connections are all made, is about two days. From St. Louis to Kansas City will consume from two to six, according to the state of the river and speed of the boat. Mr. GEO. WALTER has been furnishing through tickets from New-York to St. Louis for $20; whether the price will be increased under the increase of rates on some of the roads, I am not aware. From St. Louis to Kansas City the regular fare is $12, including board; but the Aid Companies have negotiated for $10. The *incidentals*, (meals, &c.,) on the way, if no extra delays are met with, need not exceed $3 to St. Louis—and those who can manage to carry with them some ready-cooked provisions will be very apt to recommend the same precaution to others.

Time was when emigration was a serious thing. The very word, with the survivors of the past generation, is inseparably connected with ox-teams and tedious journeys of weeks together, through dreary and trackless woods. It is suggestive of unbridged rivers and log cabins, in the midst of fields which have only been partially rescued from the forest by years of severe toil, and which require still other years to dispossess them of the blackened stumps which dot their surface. Such persons, with the memory teeming with pictures like these, shrink at the word *emigration*, and cannot be brought to realize the change which time and science have wrought even here. They cannot conceive of a journey of fifteen hundred miles accomplished in a week; of a settlement three months old already supplying lumber, and brick and stone, and the workmen to fabricate it at once into tasteful and comfortable dwellings; of fertile fields lying all ready for the plow, and able to yield a more than generous return for all the labor bestowed, and which, with a few cow yards and stables, and a little concert and management among the neighbors, may very well dispense with fences for a year, or more, if they choose; of a society which will soon supply the place of that which they have left; of the easy transformation, in short, without a serious abridgement of material comforts, of the toiling day laborer of New-England or New-York, into the comfortable and well-to-do possessor of as fine a farm as ever blessed its owner with a generous subsistence. And yet the change is real.

LITERAL.

Medical.

The New-York *Medical Times* for January has a good portrait of Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, and original articles on surgical subjects from Dr. WILLARD PARKER, Dr. R. V. WILLIAMS, Dr. W. K. BROWN and Dr. S. HOOD, and they report a number of surgical cases treated by Dr. CHARLES D. SMITH, of Bellevue Hospital. This number is the fourth of volume fourth. The *Times* is published monthly at $2 a year, forming a volume of some 450 pages yearly. Its chief excellence is in its Hospital Reports, proceedings of Local Societies and paragraphs of City Medical Intelligence. Edited by DRS. BULKLEY and ADAMS.

Dr. DUBOIS reported to the New-York Medical and Surgical Society, a case of triplets. The mother had [illegible] children before.

Dr. [illegible] stated that Dr. [illegible] had recently attended a case of triplets, and all the children were living. Their aggregate weight was 17½ pounds.

Dr. VAN BUREN reported a case of [illegible], in which the operation was performed at the 30th hour after birth. It was a very bad case, there being wide separation of the edges, with absence of the roof of the mouth, separation of the alveola [illegible] tissues for flaps. There [illegible] hemorrhage from the operation. The [illegible] of the operation at this early period [illegible] the child to nurse.

Human Suffering—How to Relieve it.

"Whew!—what terrible times! Nothing to do, nothing doing, nothing in business! Everybody but parsons, rich folks and office-holders, are in ruins! High rents—provisions and everything high, and getting higher! What will become of us!"

Thus soliloquises many an anxious neighbor, whose holidays, now passed and gone, have not been all they could have wished. Yet, amid their terror, aggravated as it no doubt has been by the unexampled suffering seen all around them, it doubtless has been to them a source of some little pleasure—some little comfort to their painful forebodings—to perceive how much *good people* are doing, and trying to do, to alleviate and make comfortable the poorer and more destitute classes.

"Verily, no one need fear of starving, quite, while there are so many good people among us!" remarked a poor old man, as he was emerging from a soup-house recently, with a loaf of bread in one hand, and a pitcher full of smoking broth in the other.

To those as yet above public dependence, and willing to toil and struggle to keep above it, the simple idea of being reduced to the condition of that poor old man, is of course anything but agreeable. Still they are able to glean a little hope, and a minimum of comfort, from the provisions made to make such of their unfortunate fellow-beings comfortable. Human nature they find is not quite so selfish and unfeeling as they had been disposed to believe, and as human suffering is not confined to condition precisely, they are persuaded to believe, and not without good reason perhaps, that their cases also might elicit a share of public attention, could they be but properly understood.

Oh! how many honest hard-working mechanics, laboring men, and tradesmen, who, but a few weeks ago, when they were figuring up their honest dues and expected receipts, were congratulating themselves that, by the holidays, (work and business continuing) they would be in possession of competence sufficient to feel comparatively independent of the world. But hard times came; and, laying its paralyzing hand upon all branches of business, reversed their careful figures—defeated, sadly defeated, their anticipations; and, despite their economical endeavors, they now find themselves upon the very brink of shivering poverty, with no hand extended to save them and their children from the horrors of a plunge into the abyss of abject mendicancy below; there, helplessly to remain, the despised recipients of the cold, calculating charity of the county, perhaps for life.

"Oh," said one, conversing with us recently, "could our children be saved from the horrors of the poor-house but a little while longer—could we but manage to pay rent, even for a month or two, we could then get started again in our business, and perhaps collect all now due us! A few dollars, Sir, would not only save to us our occupation, our honest dues, and our beloved children from the poor-house; but it would save the country from a public burden a thousand times more expensive."

Now, we thought this a most plausible idea; worthy the candid consideration of Government and the philanthropist. Pauperdom is an extremely expensive institution just now; unnecessarily so in this light of the subject. It has been the opinion of not a few reliable political economists, that if Government would give *half* as much to keep people out of pauperdom as they give to keep people in, it would not only save fortunes to the Treasury, but it would save the community from the infliction of anything like honest beggary or honorable poverty.

Let philanthropists also look a little into the philosophy of giving. They are engaged, just now, in a most laudable work, it is true; they are saving from starvation thousands of their fellow-beings! But just let them ask themselves how many of these poor fathers and mothers, now dependent upon them, might have been rendered comparatively independent by the money it costs for a month's souping!

Let others also consider this question. There are others—many others—who are abundantly able to do much, yet have done but little even to feed the hungry in these freezing, starving times.

The wealthy classes also, who "rise above society like clouds above the earth, to diffuse an abundant dew," let them consider this question. It is one, they will find, of profit; worthy of their most precious moments. It will teach them how *money* may be saved, how their enormous bills of taxation may be reduced; in short it will teach them how easily they can save from pauperdom thousands of the worthy sons of toil who have souls above alms-seeking, and especially the Poor-house. A few dollars for back rent; a stipend for stock and "findings;" a little capital perhaps for necessary implements of the trade, would set many an honest fellow on his feet again, and save *mints* to the City Treasury.

"My wants," says one, "I could supply myself a hundred times over, could I collect my honest dues! I therefore don't ask you to give, but *lend*. Lend, I implore you, and I'll pay you back with *interest*."

Aye, with interest. They would give their lives rather than see their wives and little ones dependent on public charity.

To those who care about being guilty of good works, or think there is any real virtue in doing to others as they would wish, under similar circumstances, to be done by, here have an ample field and blessed opportunity. And, by-the-way, there seems an unusual amount of consistency in said injunction, just about these days.

Charity and humanity are among the most necessary virtues in society, and the exercise of them the most distinguishing characteristic of a Christian and a good citizen. Amid the vicissitudes of life no man is exempt from calamities in the best of times; much less so in these. The wealthy who riot in plenty to-day, may, by a misfortune that no prudence can prevent, be numbered among the objects of charity to-morrow, and reduced to the necessity of accepting assistance from those whom they have in prosperity spurned from their tables. The laborer, who subsists on the earnings of the day, and whom one day's sickness deprives of one day's bread, is not the only person who is exposed to want, and to the necessity of sometimes living on the gratuitous provisions of others. It is not unfrequent to see a man step from a coach to bankruptcy; and the possibility of such a change of circumstances should inspire every man with a disposition to lend that assistance to his neighbor which he himself may sometime or other stand in need of.

There are among the varieties of human character many individuals whose kindness of heart or obliging dispositions greatly exceed their prudence and that foresight which is requisite to make the necessary provision for futurity and to guard against the innumerable contingencies of life. There are many good citizens also, whose incessant application to their labors will not enable them to support themselves and their families, and at the same time secure a small provision for their support during a temporary failure of supplies. Such men are exposed to the accidents of disease and want of employment; and in times like these they have an indisputable claim upon our bounty.

In a large city like New-York there are a great number of individuals or families whose servile employments are necessary in furnishing the opulent with the conveniences and luxuries of life; who, owing to the habit which they have been forced into of giving credit, and the extreme difficulty, which is not unfrequently the case, of collecting their dues, are often unable to guard themselves from misfortunes, and their families from consequent distress.

The laws of our State having made no provision for any of these classes—the poor laborer, distressed tradesman and debtor—they are often reduced to the alternative of starving, or subsisting in a poor-house. We pretend not, however, to impeach the justice or the policy of such laws, but it is obvious to every reflecting mind that it is the duty of men who live in society, and it is the interest of men who are liable to the same fate, to attempt to mitigate their severity, and, if possible, to relieve them of their distresses; and in such a way as to give them some chance thereafter of relieving themselves.

Opportunities for [illegible] this deserving class of sufferers were probably never more numerous. We would suggest, therefore, to those who may feel they have a duty to perform with respect to such of these deserving neighbors, that there is no time like the present. We pretend not to prescribe the precise mode of administering to their necessities, for their circumstances will of themselves suggest. As a general thing, however, the best rule of government is, to do precisely as one would wish to be done by.

To those whose hearts are larger than their purses, we would beg leave to suggest FRANKLIN'S peculiar and most admirable method, which we believe is seldom followed at the present day:

"I send you," says FRANKLIN, writing to an unfortunate French acquaintance of his, "a bill of ten-louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give such a sum; I only lend it to you. When you return to your country, (France,) you cannot fail of getting into some kind of business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet another honest man in similar distress, you will pay me by lending the money to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by like operations, when he shall be able and meet with another opportunity. I hope it may pass through a good many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine to do a great deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and am obliged to be cunning and make the most of a little."

A very easy and practical mode, certainly, and which, if generally adopted, would, we are very sure, save thousands from a plunge into the abyss of helpless mendicancy.

J. S. S.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

While so much is being said, written and done for the immediate wants of the poor, permit me to make a suggestion for their permanent benefit.

It is that we form an association for the purpose of *lending* them small sums of money, to be returned with legal rates of interest at their earliest ability. This would afford aid to thousands in their greatest necessities, whom we cannot now reach, because their sensibilities leave them to suffer rather than become objects of public charity. And, indeed, it is among this class that we find, this Winter, the greatest privation—hundreds of families suddenly without employment and suffering for food.

We would have to allow a considerable per cent. for non-payment of loans, arising from deaths and continued inability to pay, as well as something for the want of integrity in some of the recipients. The loss, however, would not consume more than the interest received on loans, and say thirty per cent. of the principal—leaving seventy per cent. as a fund for new charities.

It is certain that a fund of several hundred thousand dollars could be raised to commence with, by large individual donations from our most wealthy men, by small subscriptions from others, and by the proceeds, on special occasions, of theatres, museums, lectures, &c., &c. And the loss of interest and thirty per cent. of capital could always be more than met by future donations, obtained with less difficulty than the original capital.

To see its force let us put it into figures. Say it takes to meet the annual charities to the poor in

this City	$1,000,000
Interest on 70 ℔ cent., $700,000, at 7 ℔ cent.	49,000
Total	$1,049,000
Loss from deaths and other causes, say 30 ℔ cent. of capital	$300,000
Above interest	49,000—349,000
Total	$700,000

Thus leaving the magnificent sum of seven hundred thousand dollars for the following year.

While so much is necessary for immediate wants we cannot hope to do more for the future than to discuss plans that will hold us ready for all contingencies of duty to those whom our Saviour says we have always with us.

With your permission then, Sir, I will extend this suggestion at another time.

[illegible]

Unitarian Church in Brooklyn—Peculiar Services.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At the Second Unitarian Church, worshipping at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, the minister, Rev. Mr. LONGFELLOW, preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon last Sunday morning upon the "Sin of the Hard Times," in which he drew a vivid and truthful picture of the past two years of extravagance and speculation, and of the present crisis, (of which we are in the midst,) and drew the lessons to be learned from it.

He alluded to the great numbers of honest and willing men out of employ at present, and said that for every such man, "some other man was responsible."

It was a discourse of great power and full of wholesome truths, and though delivered extempore, it is hoped he will prepare it for publication. It was listened to with best attention by a large congregation. In the evening the communion service was held at this church, the minister holding that as the original supper was held in the evening, it was more appropriate to follow that example, and it is held the first Sunday of every other month.

As this service varies from that of all other Churches, in or out of its denomination, we propose to speak of it in detail.

The meeting is opened with hymn, prayer and reading of Scripture, as is common with Congregational Churches. Then a sermon was delivered, which, on this occasion, was a brief review of the characters of the twelve Apostles and of the life of Christ, and a reference to the establishment of this ordinance of the Church, a simple drawing together of those who were willing to devote themselves to Christ's work. No barrier was set up, nor creed presented before admission was obtained. After the sermon he invited "as many as are here present desiring so to do," to unite in the service, and he then proceeded to administer the bread and wine himself, (not having deacons, as is usual in other Unitarian Churches,) repeating at intervals appropriate passages of Scripture, alternately with brief interludes played upon the organ.

Between the dispensing of the bread and wine, a single verse of a hymn was sung by the choir, and after this Mr. LONGFELLOW, in a few words, invited them all "to unite in silent prayer," and the silence is first broken by the minister's voice in a brief audible prayer.

A hymn is then sung, and a benediction closed these very impressive services. Upon the communion table there was a vase of beautiful fresh flowers. During the Summer months it is the pastor's habit to have fresh flowers in the pulpit at every service.

A Drove of Sheep in the River—Heavy Loss.

The Albany *Argus* of the 7th inst. says on the day previous Messrs. WARE & CURTIS undertook to cross the river on the ice, with 170 sheep, at the foot of State-street. The sheep were driven upon the ice, but becoming frightened at the water that just there covered it, they huddled together, and broke through. The whole flock sank into the water, and but 114 were rescued. At 4 o'clock about 40 of the drowned had been taken out. A curious circumstance occurred. About 30 feet from the place where the flock broke through, was a small hole in the ice, cut for the purpose of drawing up water. It was not much larger than the circumference of an ordinary water-bucket, but through it popped up the "woolly head" of one of the submerged sheep, and he was immediately drawn out. Shaking himself free of so much of the Hudson River as clung to his fleece, he nimbly scampered up the bridge and joined his rescued companions on the pier.

CINCINNATI JUDICIAL TROUBLES.—Since the dissolution of the Cincinnati Criminal Court, whose existence expired on Monday last by limitation, doubts have arisen in the minds of the lawyers in relation to the real meaning of the law which provides for its substitute, and the proper jurisdiction in criminal cases. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas interprets the law as placing the jurisdiction in that Court, while the Prosecuting Attorney thinks differently, and is unwilling to proceed until the decision of the Supreme Court is ascertained. These difficulties are the fruits of a bungling legislation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The State Military Convention.

The [illegible] of the Military Association were escorted by Company F. of the State Guard, at 12½ o'clock yesterday, from the Astor House to Clinton Hall. Among the officers present we noticed Brigadier Generals Bentley of Morrisville, Yates and Spicer of this City, Leggett of Auburn, Burnside of Worcester, Grey of Waterbury, Duryea of Brooklyn, and Gustavus A. Scroggs of Buffalo.

The President of the Association, Brig. Gen. T. T. Bentley, took the Chair, and Maj. Henry L. Lansing was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The President, on taking the Chair, made a brief address. He commenced by noticing the members who have died since the last Convention: Adj. Gen. Temple, Col. Cowman and Maj. De Long. He proceeded to say that they had met for the purpose of encouraging and perfecting a thorough military system. He spoke of the commission which had at the suggestion of the Association been appointed by the Legislature to codify the State laws in relation to the militia. He regretted to say that the result of their labors had been shorn of many of its desirable provisions by amendments, but yet it was a great improvement upon previous laws. He advised them to apply themselves to the task of pointing out the improvements in the system which were still so much desired, and then, in specific language, to ask their adoption at the hands of the Legislature. Foremost among these improvements was the assurance of an ample fund to pay officers and soldiers for the service required of them. He deemed this so vital that he could not but express the conviction that without it every uniformed company in the State was doomed to speedy dissolution. If civil officers were so regardless of their duties as to neglect their duty in collecting the military funds, should they not ask the Legislature to entrust that collection to military officers. Their integrity and promptness would leave nothing to be feared from them in the discharge of a duty in which they were interested most of all. He suggested, also, that the commutation tax should be considerably increased. But it was not his purpose to discuss the improvements which were desirable; he knew the perseverance and energy of the members, and he confided to them the interests of the honorable service in which they were engaged.

A motion was adopted that officers whose rank had been changed should report it to the Secretary.

Letters were read from Major Richardson, reporting a system of rewards for superior drill; from Mayor Wood, inviting the Association to visit him; from Col. Smith, of Brooklyn, inviting them to a review; from the Directors of the Mercantile Library Association, proffering the use of their Library, and from Mr. Marshall, of the Broadway Theatre, inviting them to attend the opera last evening.

The invitations were accepted.

Capt. Gates moved that the Legislature be memorialized to effect an entire modification of the Militia law.

His motion was laid on the table.

Col. Clarence Seward, of Auburn, moved that a Committee be appointed to report some insignia to be worn by the members of the Association. They had their Legion of Honor in France, and the Order of the Bath in England, and he thought it would be but proper for an association like this to have some insignia by which to designate its members. He did not consider it as a thing without name or tangible shape; he regarded it as the highest military tribunal in the State of New-York.

A gentleman expressed a fear that the Association had no right to add anything to their uniform.

Brigadier-General Scroggs thought that they would have just as good a right to wear such insignia as to wear a watch-chain.

The motion was passed and the following Committee appointed: Cols. Seward, Lansing and Thatcher.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Nomination:

Division District.	Division District.
I. Gen. Yates.	V. Maj. Gen. Burnside.
II. Major Gen. Sampson.	VI. Col. Paddock.
III. Major Gen. Cooper.	VII. Major Hassett(?).
IV. Brig. Gen. Grey.	VIII. Brig. Gen. Scroggs.

Brigadier-General Duryea said that, at the suggestion of a gentleman who could not be present he would move that a Committee be appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a journal which should be the organ of this association. A vast number of advantageous suggestions could be made through such a journal. Communications from head-quarters could be expeditiously transmitted through such a medium. It might be arranged so that this paper should not conflict with any of the existing military journals, or should absorb them.

The motion was adopted, and Generals Duryea, Hall and Brace, were named such Committee.

Brigadier-General Burnside, in behalf of General Richardson, asked an extension of time for the Committee on a plan of drill, which was granted.

Major Griffin offered the following resolution:

Whereas, a long established precedent has operated as an incubus upon the efforts of all true friends of our military system, viz: the regular succession by seniority of all officers, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of this Association, do establish the principle of succession in office on the ground of merit alone, and would recommend that all offices vacant hereafter, whether they are to be filled by election or the Executive, be filled upon the basis of fitness or position alone.

The resolution was seconded by Col. Lansing. General Hall moved to lay on the table.

General Duryea seconded the motion, and the resolution was laid on the table.

The Convention then adjourned.

The members of the Association attended the opera last evening in full dress, and the programme for to-day was this: At 10 A. M. they meet at the Astor House, and proceed with their escort to Clinton Hall, where the Convention will continue, and General Scroggs will deliver an address. At 2½ P. M. they start from the Astor House for Brooklyn to witness the drill.

The Association has 300 members, of whom about 150 were present.

New-York Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held recently at the Society Rooms, New-York University; Hon. Luther Bradish, President, in the Chair. A communication was read from Jas. C. Fletcher, Esq., attached to the United States Legation at Brazil, asking an exchange of the published proceedings of the Society with those of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Society founded at Rio Janeiro in 1838. The communication gave, at considerable length, an interesting account of the Brazilian Republic and its general advancement in science and art. Compliance with the change solicited was moved and carried.

A copy of a recent memoir of Christopher Columbus, in the Italian language, by Monsignor Luigi Columbo, was presented to the Society by the President, with an accompanying letter from Lewis Cass, Jr., resident United States Minister at Rome, explaining the character of the volume, and giving some facts of the author. The letter stated that Luigi Columbo, now living, is a Prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, and that he is the last of the race descended in a direct line from Francis Columbus, the brother of the father of the great Admiral. On motion that the book be translated and printed, it was resolved that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report upon the same at the next meeting.

The Committee to whom was entrusted the plan and erection of a building for the Society for purposes of meeting, and as a place of deposit for its library, manuscripts and other valuable contributions to its archives, submitted their fifth annual report. The report stated that the total amount of subscriptions raised was $26,570 40. It further stated that as the amount subscribed was contingent upon the result that $50,000 be raised, and that as that sum had not been reached, the Committee had not taken any definite action in the erection of the proposed building.

Following the report were remarks by several, urging immediate steps to be taken in the erection of the building. It was insisted that the deficiency in the amount required could be raised at once were the work begun. Messrs. Wood and Benedict thought the work should be begun immediately, if for no other reason, to furnish employment and means to suffering mechanics in the City. Explanations ensued by the Building Committee. It was at length resolved that the report be recommitted, with request that the Committee present to the Society at its next meeting a plan with specifications for the building, not to exceed $50,000.

The annual report of the Librarian showed that there had been added to the library 768 volumes, 187 maps, with various [illegible] coins, engravings and curiosities for the Cabinet. The report was adopted.

The Treasurer's Report gave balance in the treasury, $1,015; amount due from members, $1,205; total, $[illegible].

The Report of the Executive Committee was lengthy, and embraced a review of the proceedings of the year. Among the names of members deceased within the year, were Bishop Wainwright, N. Bowditch Blunt, Esq., and James Brady, Esq. It was moved and carried that the Report be printed.

Messrs. Strong, Brown, Benedict, Erben and B. H. Field were chosen a Committee to make application to the Legislature for an appropriation of $15,000 toward the erection of the Society building.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. Luther Bradish, President.
Rev. Thomas De Witt, 1st Vice-President.
Frederick De Peyster, 2d Vice-President.
Rev. Edward Robinson, Foreign Cor. Sec.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, Domestic Cor. Sec.
Andrew Warner, Recording Secretary.
William Chauncey, Treasurer.
George H. Moore, Librarian.

Resolutions were passed complimentary to the President, for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office the past year, and congratulating the Society for his return to the same position.

President Bradish replied in brief and appropriate remarks, after which the Society adjourned.

New-York Horticultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society was held on Monday evening at the Society rooms, No. 600 Broadway. Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

After the usual preliminaries, a letter was read from Charles Place, Esq., asking to be excused from acting as Treasurer of the Society, on account of other pressing duties. On motion the request was granted. The Treasurer presented his annual report. A small balance was stated as being in his hands. The Secretary read a memorial signed by the officers of the Society, intended to be presented to the State Legislature during its present session, asking an appropriation, the amount to be left discretionary with their body. A brief account of the origin of the Society was given, setting forth the ground of claims and the noble object sought to be gained, and for which the appropriation was solicited.

A communication was read from the Recording Secretary of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, asking acceptance of the published minutes of the Society from its institution in 1785 to March 1810. A vote of acceptance and thanks was passed, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate accordingly.

Messrs. Mead, Leggett and Beideman were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for another room for the Society during the ensuing year.

On the table we noticed on exhibition specimens of *Begonia Fuchsoids*, *Begonia fuchsoids alba*, *Poinsettia Grandiflora*, two varieties of *Amaryllis Cornenilla, &c.*

There was also the *Dioscoria*, from Japan, the new proposed substitute for the potato.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the Italian Patriots.

A meeting of the Italian Patriots was held on [M]onday at No. 80 Leonard-st., Professor Foresti occupying the Chair. The following resolutions, proposed by G. Gajani, the Secretary, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The deposition of the Pope, and the Proclamation of the Republic by law, made by the Roman Constituent Assembly in 1849, was a highly important event for Italy as well as for the whole Christian world; and

Whereas, The foreign armies (which destroyed the Roman Republic, restored Papacy, and are still supporting it in spite of the universal execration of the people) will probably be withdrawn from Rome and Italy in a short time; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee be and is hereby appointed, composed of E. F. Foresti, F. Mannetta, G. Sposetti and G. Gajani, Secretary, who shall have power to call a mass meeting both of Italian residents, American citizens, and patriots of other nationalities, to celebrate the sixth anniversary of that event on the 9th day of February next.

Resolved, That the members of the Union Liberal Societies who have already proposed to celebrate that anniversary as an event highly interesting to all nationalities, are entitled to and herewith receive our thanks, and are invited to act in accordance with our Committee.

Resolved, That it is our earnest desire to obtain an expression of sympathy from the American people for the Italian cause, which is the exclusive object of the proposed meeting, and that all reference with or allusion to the parties or parties of this hospitable land will be strictly prohibited.

It was an interesting coincidence that the date of this meeting was that of the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the incarceration of Signor Foresti at Spielberg, a circumstance which caused the assembly to break up with repeated and enthusiastic cheers for that patriot who, after sixteen years of imprisonment and eighteen years of exile, remains in the full vigor of his mind, the only unwavering republican among his fellow-victims of Austrian Despotism.

Hebrew Festival.

The sixth anniversary of the German Hebrew Mutual Aid and Benevolent Society was celebrated on Monday evening in Pythagoras Hall, Walker-street. Over two hundred gentlemen, members of the Society, and many invited guests, sat down to dinner, which was served at 7 o'clock. The Vice President, Mr. Bernhard, chaunted the beautiful "Immemora" of the Hebrew ritual, in memory of the members of the Society deceased. The President, Mr. Norden, responded to the first toast: "The day we celebrate." In his remarks he stated the work accomplished by the organization during the past year. Rev. Dr. Raphael made a very eloquent speech on "Charity," and Rev. Mr. Isaacs responded patriotically to the sentiment, "The land we live in." Speeches were also made by Dr. Waterman and others. The assembly did not disperse till a late hour. During the evening a liberal contribution in behalf of the poor was taken up.

Seventeenth Ward.

Capt. Hart, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, stated to the Mayor that he had had several interviews with the contractor for cleaning the streets, and urged the necessity of prompt action, and promised all assistance from the department; that the contractor had gone to work in good earnest, and that he was now cleaning several of the streets. The ash-carts, he said, were in their daily visits more punctual. As to obstructions of sidewalks, the orders had been pleasantly received and promptly complied with by most; that whoever failed to comply would be faithfully reported in due time. The position assumed by his honor the Mayor had clothed the police with a moral as well as a legal power, which could not fail to be productive of great good.

The Five Points Monthly Record.

This "new Charitable Monthly" for the year 1854 has been bound handsomely, and it makes a very good exhibit of "what is done for the poor" in certain parts of our City. Orders may be sent to the editor, Wm. C. Conant, No. 140½ Nassau-street; to Rev. L. M. Pease, at the Five Points; to C. L. Brace, (Secretary of the Children's Aid Society,) or to Anson D. F. Randolph, bookseller, No. 683 Broadway.

Robbing a Broadway Tailor.

On Monday Wm. Jackson was fully committed by Justice Bogart on a charge of grand larceny, under the following circumstances: He was seen by Officers Kinner and Smith, of the Chief's office, on Saturday night last, passing along Broadway with two new coats upon his person, and was arrested on suspicion. On being taken to the office and stripped, it was evident that the coats had been stolen.

He was detained until this morning, when Mr. H. G. Hill, occupier of a clothing store, No. 183 Broadway, came and identified the property as being missed and stolen from his door at the very hour of the prisoner's apprehension. In reply to the charge, the prisoner professed he "had found the coats on board the Jersey ferry-boat." The complainant, of course, could not identify the thief, but whether a jury will accept Mr. Gouldy's frank and ingenuous explanation is unfortunately only problematical; the prisoner having the very unenviable disadvantage of realizing the fact that it is "better to be unknown than ill known."

Board of Supervisors.....Monday, Jan. 8.

His Honor the Mayor in the Chair.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATION REFERRED.

From A. W. Bradford, Surrogate, for an additional clerk in his office.

The Mayor announced the following as the Standing Committees for the year:

County Offices—Anson Herrick, Josiah W. Brown, Nathan C. Ely.

Annual Taxes—John Kelly, Henry E. Hoffmire, Daniel D. Lord.

Criminal Courts and Police—James R. Steers, Henry Howard, John H. Briggs.

Civil Courts—Isaac O. Barker, George W. Varian, William Baird.

PETITION GRANTED.

Of C. A. Davison and John J. Christie for the remission of taxes.

A number of other petitions for the remission of taxes were referred to the appropriate Committees.

The papers lying on the table of the Board from last year were ordered to be referred to the appropriate Committees for the present year.

CORONERS' BILLS.

The account of the four Coroners for holding inquests for the three months ending the 31st December, was presented and referred to the Committee on County Offices. The total number of inquests was 534, and the total charge, including fees, &c., $3,743 12½.

Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place.

The whole number of patients attended was 744. At their houses, 311; at the Dispensary, 433; males, 297; females, 447.

Born in Ireland, 415; born in the United States, 277; born in England, 14; born in Scotland, 9; born in Germany, 15; and in other countries, 14. Result—Cured or relieved, 675; died, 5; sent to hospital, 3; vaccinated, 61—744.

Of the above number 32 are still under treatment. The number of prescriptions put up was 1,840. Greatest number in any day, 68; least in any day, 30; average per day, 71.

Commission de Lunatic Inquirendo—Monday, Jan. 8.

Before Commissioners [illegible], Burger and [illegible], and a Sheriff's Jury.

The further hearing of evidence as to the capability of Mr. Wm. A. Brown, late a merchant in South-street, to conduct his business and assume the control of it, was resumed on Monday in the room of the Court of Common Pleas, at 4 o'clock P. M. The gentleman whose state of mind is the subject of the inquiry, was present by the side of his counsel, Mr. Noble, and conducted himself in a manner such, that whilst it did not betray the least failure of mental power or sign of intellectual derangement, was rendered somewhat singular by the frequent questions which he put to the witnesses, the readiness with which he commented on their answers, and the warmth with which he corrected or denied them. The first witness called was

Charles M. Decker who was examined by Mr. Burrill as follows: I know W. A. Brown; have known him for nearly eight years; I was connected with him in business about three years ago, and continued in business with him for about two years and eleven months; I saw him generally twice a week after his return from the asylum in February; he and I met one afternoon in his store, about three months ago; we went out of his store to go on down together down the street, and just as we stepped out of the store we met Mr. Auchincloss, who spoke to him about a certain business; when Mr. Auchincloss and he had concluded their conversation I spoke to him on the same subject, and he made statements to me which I do not know whether I will be allowed to state; I recollect a change in his conduct and manner in, I think, 1851; the occasion on which I observed this change was at a time when he seemed in a very and unnecessarily depressed state of feeling and melancholy, owing to the unfavorable prospects of his business; I observed a change from that condition afterwards in his manner of conducting business; he wanted me, in a very excited manner, to purchase property of Hanson Reeve in Peck-slip, and appeared in a state of unusual elevation, very different from what I had been accustomed to observe in him previous to that; I have no recollection of seeing any change in him from that excited state; since February, 1854, I have seen him frequently, as often as twice a week, perhaps oftener, up till last November, when he was again confined; in that interval I saw peculiarities in his manner, particularly with reference to certain purchases of goods and real estate, and horses, which led me to believe he was not in his right senses; he was always, previous to that, careful and cautious in all his transactions; I do not think him the same man as he was before 1851; I do not think him competent to manage his own business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noble.—I cannot state any particular purchase of goods made by Mr. Brown during the past year; my sales were always made on reasonable terms; if I made any sales to W. A. Brown & Co. during the past year, they were on reasonable terms; I do not know of any other purchases they made but those they made from me; I have no recollection of any purchases Mr. W. A. Brown made of me personally during the last year; I disposed of goods to the firm at the time I believed him to be of unsound state of mind, because there was a responsibility behind him—that of Mr. David Brown; I know of his (W. A. Brown) having made a purchase for $30,000 at the corner of South-street and James-slip; I don't know the extent of the premises purchased by him; I bought some adjoining in Water-street for $30,000; I cannot state the frontage.

Mr. Brown—Your property is 45 feet by 75; mine is 45 by 84½.

Witness continued—I understood there was an offer of $35,000 for his property; I prefer mine to Mr. Brown's, as being the most valuable; I have got good buildings; I think my location serves me as well as would that of Mr. Brown's property; I never was present with Mr. Brown when he bought any horses; he bought a horse for the use of the store in 1849; I was not present when he bought him; he paid $120 for him, I think, and, in my opinion, the purchase was a very good one; I don't recollect of his having any more horses at that time; I cannot say whether he was fond of driving out at that time; at the end of four or five years I sold that horse for $130, I believe; I don't know whether it is an unusual thing for a grocer, in good business, fond of horse flesh, to keep two horses; I know it was unusual for him to be extravagant in horses when he was in business with me.

To Mr. Burrill—Mr. Marshall told me he had sold a piece of property to Mr. Brown, and Mr. Brown told me he had made the purchase of it; I think the contract was completed.

To Mr. Noble—I have no knowledge of my having asked the loan of money from Mr. W. A. Brown during the past year.

Mr. Brown—You borrowed money of me personally.

Mr. F. Shiddy, a broker, testified to his acquaintance with Mr. Brown for the last ten years; that on the 1st of October or November, 1854, he observed a change in Mr. Brown's manner; denying emphatically, for instance, that he had let any note be protested, when Mr. Haven informed witness that he (Brown) had left one to him unpaid; certain incoherence in Mr. Brown's manner in that conversation made the change more observable; after Mr. Brown returned from the Asylum witness refused to let him have some hogsheads of sugar which he wanted to purchase, unless at a price much higher than was at that time reasonable and fair; Mr. Brown purchased them, notwithstanding, for cash, and deposited some grocer's stock for the sugar, which witness refused, telling him, at the same time, that he could not let him have the sugar, as he (witness) did not believe him to be right; it never occurred to witness that Mr. Brown was insane until after he had heard of his being in the Asylum; he did not think him capable of conducting his business now, and told him that on Saturday last; he was always a good and cautious buyer.

Nothing material was elicited on the cross-examination.

Mr. Kemp, a sugar refiner, who knew Mr. Brown since 1847, testified to certain transactions he had had with him, in which the same change of manner was exhibited; he thought his state of mind at present was worse even than at the time of those transactions, and believed him to be so incompetent to manage his business that he would not sell to him, even for cash.

Mr. Whitfield, a plumber, gave evidence partially to the same effect.

Mr. E. Brown, salesman to W. A. Brown, swore that for the last five or six months some good purchases by Mr. Brown had been made, and many bad ones; the profitless or losing purchases were the result of misjudgment.

He testified to other acts exhibiting an eccentric condition of mind on the part of Mr. Brown. Witness did not think Mr. Brown competent to manage his business.

Mr. Brown—I know you now, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noble—The purchases which I have characterized as bad were not suited to the wants of the trade.

To Mr. Burrill—Mr. W. A. Brown told me a day or two ago that my continuance in my present situation would depend on what I should swear here.

Mr. Sheils, a merchant, deposed to the change in Mr. Brown's manner, as sworn to by the other witnesses; his testimony was decided as to his belief in Mr. Brown's insanity.

Mr. Edgar M. Brown, brother to W. A. Brown, swore that his brother was about 44 years of age; that he was one of four brothers, Edgar M., Henry A., William A., and David S. Brown; they had no sister alive; William A. was unmarried; his father and mother were both alive. The witness, who appeared to be much affected, then went on to describe the growth of the change in his brother's behavior and mental condition, and stated his belief that he was entirely incompetent to manage his own business. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. W. A. Brown, who commented on some of his replies with much asperity.

At the close of this witness' examination, which occupied considerable time, the inquiry adjourned

The Alderman from the Nineteenth Ward.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your reporter of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen has mistaken my resolution in relation to the Brick Church property. The resolution offered by me, was to repeal a resolution passed by the Common Council in 1836, giving the Trustees of the Church a right to sell or lease a part of the premises for secular purposes, which right was prohibited in the original lease of the ground. Your reporter represents me as having moved the adoption of the resolution I designed having repealed, and which I appended to the paper I offered on Monday evening. The error probably arose from an oversight on the part of the reporter, in his efforts to condense the resolution; but as it places me on the wrong side of the question, I desire to be placed right. I am in favor of repealing the modification of the lease of this valuable property, which was made by the Common Council of 1836, in order to bring the Trustees of the Church to a "realizing sense" of the rights of the City.

Respectfully yours, ANSON HERRICK,
Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward.

LONG ISLAND.

King's County Board of Supervisors.

The first meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when the following members answered to their names:

George Hall, Mayor of Brooklyn.

Ward.		Ward.	
1	William [illegible]	10	Benj. F. Middleton.
2	Seth Bradford.	11	Thomas S. Denike(?).
3	Amos P. Stanton.	12	John Garland(?).
4	John Allen(?).	13	W. E. Caldwell.
5	Jacob H. Stryker.	14	James Nolan.
6	Wm. C. [illegible]	15	John B. Thursby.
7	Edward Rowe.	16	David Lindsay.
8	John Ferrell.	17	H. B. Fenton.
9	John S. Bogart.	18	Henry D. Woodruff.

New Utrecht—Tunis G. Bergen.
Flatlands—J. V. Schoonmaker.
Flatbush—Isaac C. Schenck.
New Lots—Wm. Bennett.
Gravesend—J. A. Wyckoff.

On motion of Supervisor Middleton, Amos P. Stanton, Esq., of the Third Ward was unanimously elected President of the Board *viva voce*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and a number of bills were presented and referred to appropriate Committees.

A communication was presented from the keeper of the Penitentiary, from which it appears that the number of prisoners in this institution on Jan. 1 was as follows: Males, 120; females, 52. Total, 172.

Committed during December.—Males, 49; females, 12. Total, 61.

Discharged in December.—Males, 31; females, 6. Total, 37.

Ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Surrogate, asking for additional assistance in his office. Referred to Committee on Salaries.

The Treasurer of the County sent in a communication asking the Board to join him in an application to the Legislature for the increase of his salary from one to two thousand dollars. Referred to Special Committee.

On motion of Mayor Hall, a Committee of three was appointed to report some plan whereby the idle and vagrant children can be removed from the streets, and be prepared for usefulness hereafter, under the Vagrant Act, passed by the last Legislature. Messrs. Hall, Rowe, and Woodruff, were appointed on this Committee.

After the transaction of some further business of no general interest, the Board adjourned for one week.

The Ninth of July Riot at Williamsburg.

Eight of the parties charged with being concerned in the above riot during the height of the street preaching excitement in Williamsburg last July, were arraigned for trial in the King's County Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, before Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Stryker and Emmens. The names of the defendants are: Augustus Travis, John Curley, John Waterson, James McKenna, Bernard Swift, James Nobles, John Linskey.

N. P. O'Brien, Esq., appeared for defendants, and John Winslow, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, for the people.

At the conclusion of the testimony for the prosecution, John Waterson and James McKenna were discharged, on motion of the prosecuting officer, there being no proof of their participation in the riot.

The evidence adduced went to show that on the day named, July 9, 1854, there was street preaching at the junction of North Second and Sixth-streets, in the afternoon of that day, at which a large crowd of listeners had assembled. A false alarm of fire was given, when Engine Company No. 5, drawn by about three hundred men, passed down Second-street, through the crowd of people listening to the preaching, and those in charge of the engine endeavored to "sweep the side walk with the arms of the machine." This was attempted a second time, when a general melee ensued between the Police and Special Deputy Sheriffs on one side, and the party attached to the engine and their friends on the other. The case occupied the attention of the Court all day, and at a late hour last evening the Jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

Fire in East Brooklyn.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning the steam saw and planing mill owned by Messrs. Johnson & Cross, on Kent-avenue, foot of Morton-street, or on what is better known as Cross' Dock, was entirely destroyed by fire—the work, as is supposed, of an incendiary.

Messrs. J. & C.'s loss in machinery is $5,000, upon which there is no insurance. Their loss on building and lumber in the vicinity is estimated at $2,000, upon which there was an insurance of $1,000 in the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company.

Messrs. Morrell & Austin, who have a lumber-yard adjoining the above premises, were saved from serious loss, solely through the exertions of the Fire Department and Police, both of which Departments were largely represented, headed respectively by their chiefs.

Election of City Judge.

At a regular meeting of the Common Council of Brooklyn, the following resolution was submitted by Alderman Huntley and adopted by ballot:

Whereas, Hon. John Greenwood has resigned the office of City Judge, to take effect on and after the 31st day of December last, and whereas said office is vacant by reason of such resignation. Therefore,

Resolved, That Erastus D. Culver be, and he is hereby appointed City Judge of the city of Brooklyn, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John Greenwood.

It was understood that the above resolution was to take effect without prejudice to the claims of any party under the election returns of November last.

We learn that Judge Culver will open the City Court at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Sinking Fund of Brooklyn.

It appears from the semi-annual report of the Sinking Fund of the late city of Brooklyn, that the

Receipts amount to	$60,167 23
Payments	60,167 23
Accumulation since last report	45,630 52

The amount and description of securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on 31st December, 1854, are as follows:

Brooklyn City Bonds	$306,540 48
Kings County Bonds	44,900 00
Bonds and Mortgages	82,750 00
Interest accrued to date on Kings County Bonds	1,348 50
Interest accrued to date on Bonds and Mortgages	1,941 54
Premium Account	6,764 17
Cash deposited in Brooklyn Bank	51,967 [illegible]
Total	$445,[illegible] 41

Corporation Printing.

All of the daily newspapers in the Consolidated City of Brooklyn, five in number, have been appointed by the Common Council Corporation papers during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

The following gentlemen have been elected as Directors of this Company for the ensuing year: [illegible], H. C. Murphy, [illegible], H. E. Conklin, John Kellum, Thomas [illegible], George L. [illegible], Alexander Studwell, Thomas Hunt, Amos P. Stanton, John Schenck, Fisher Howe.

The Tax Office.

The following appointments were made by the Collector of Taxes, Brooklyn, and confirmed by the Common Council:

Edwin [illegible], Assessment Clerk; William E. Clem, Redemption Clerk; George Hall, Return Clerk; Roger W. Rogers, Arrears Clerk; James O. [illegible], Abstract Clerk; A. W. H. Gill, General Clerk; John Angus, Henry Powell, J. E. Welsh and Garret Voorhees, Assessment Collectors; Jeremiah V. Ellsworth, George E. Rhodes, John Marschall, John Coope, Oliver Cotter, Matthew V. Allen, John Walsh and [illegible] Smith, Temporary Deputy Tax Collectors. Mr. Samuel J. Barr has received the appointment of Deputy City Clerk.

Police Arrests.—The Police of Williamsburg made 4,281 arrests during the year just ended. Increase over last year, 1,601.

The New Article.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read, with shuddering disgust, the blasphemous invention with which the Parisian print *L'Univers* has thought fit to accompany its announcement of the new article of Roman faith. The topic is not one for discussion in a newspaper, and involves disquisitions in which very few are fit to engage without harm both to others and to themselves. I shall not, therefore, ask your columns for any formal examination of the subject.

Yet, the thousands who read your pages may be advantaged by a succinct statement of a few facts relating to the very remarkable step which the present occupant of the Roman See has thought it safe and right to take.

1. The "immaculate conception" of Mary must not be confounded with that IMMACULATE CONCEPTION of which she was the honored instrument. To very many, no doubt, this warning is needless; but I have occasion to know that there are also many who do need to be reminded that the question now decided at Rome is one in which no fact in Scripture is concerned, except insofar as the fact of the fall of Adam is involved in the question of the universality of its consequences.

2. The Roman decision is, not only that the mother of our Lord bore him, a spotless virgin, and lived and died in stainless purity; but that, 1. She passed through all her life without a sin, in deed, word or thought. 2. Came into life without a tendency to sin, in body, soul or spirit, perfect as Adam was created; and 3. Owed this sinlessness, not to any supernatural sanctification anterior to birth, but to a divine act by which in the quickening of her body, her soul was created free from that "fault of nature" which all other human beings have inherited from their sinful parents.

3. It results from this that Mary, NOT Christ, was the *first* sinless human being; that Christ is *not the only* human being free from sin, both in its taint and in act; that the freedom of the race from the bondage of hereditary depravity was accomplished *before the birth of Jesus*; and that *sinless humanity existed without* the Incarnation of the Son of God, and independently of the hypostatic union of the Divine nature with the human in His person.

4. The invention, or dream, or fiction, concerning Mary, now put forth as necessary to be believed under penalty of damnation, was *first* promulged, as a scholastic speculation, by John Duns Scotus, in the beginning of the *fourteenth* century. Until that time it had never been heard of. He alleges it as *possible*, and essays his dialectic skill in overthrowing the arguments with which men of such eminence in the schools as Thomas Aquinas and Bonaventure, (canonized objects of devout veneration in the Roman Church,) had maintained the contrary.

5. It is absolutely contradicted, in propositions more or less direct express, but all clear and irrefutably pertinent, by the following *Bishops of Rome*, to pass by the interminable string of references to other theological writers of the first fourteen centuries, that might be produced:

1. About A. D. 440, Leo I, called the Great. Sermo 1 in Nativ. Dom. c. 1. (I. 64 ed. Ball. I. 191 A. ed. Migne.) Sermo 2 in Nat. Dom. c. 2. (I. 69. I. 195 B.) Ibid c. 3. (I. 69. I. 195 c.) Ibid c. 3. (I. 70. I. 196 c.) Sermo 4 in Nat. Dom. c. 3. (I. 80. I. 205 c.) Ibid c. 3. (I. 80. I. 205 A.) Sermo 5 in Nat. Dom. c. 4. (I. 85 I. 211 A. Ibid c. 5. (I. 86. I. 211 p.)

2. About A. D. 485, Gelasius I., Epist. VII. (al. 8.) ad. Piceni Episcopos. (I. 59, A. ed. Migne.) Lib. [adv.] Pelagianum Haeresim. (I. 117, D. 119 A.)

3. About A. D. 600, Gregory I, called the Great, Moral. in Job. Lib. XI, c. 52, (p. 392 ed. Ben. I, 365, B. ed. Migne.) Ibid. Lib. XVIII, c. 52, (p. 596. II, 89, B.)

4. About A. D. 1200, Innocent III., Serm. 1, de Purif. Virg. Serm. 11, de S. Jo. Bapt. Serm. de Assumptione.

5. About A. D. 1270, Innocent V. in 3 Sentent., Dist. 3.

6. About A. D. 1330, John XXII., Serm. 1, de Assumptione.

7. About A. D. 1345, Clement VI., Serm. Dominica, 1 Adventus.

This string of papal authorities brings the contradiction of the doctrine now developed by the Holy See itself down to the date of its first promulgation, and beyond.

6. About the year 1500, Vincent Bandelli, General of the Order of Dominicans, published a treatise against the new development, in which *three hundred* theologians of note were alleged as witnesses against it. To crown their testimony, Catharine of Sienna, a *saint* of the Roman calendar, is adduced declaring that "it was *divinely revealed* to her that the blessed Virgin was conceived in original sin, but afterward cleansed therefrom;" of this revelation St. Antoninus, Archbishop of Florence, who died in 1459, (another canonized object of Roman "cultus,") is the voucher in his summa Parte I de Peccato Originali.

7. Yet the Church, which is now commanded by its ruler to receive this dogma, as a part of "*the faith*," requires of every convert solemnly to "promise, vow, and swear," never to "interpret the Scriptures otherwise than according to the *unanimous consent* of the Fathers;" of whom NOT ONE can be adduced in behalf of this new article!

VERAX.

Letter from Mr. Delavan.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman of this city. The influential position of the writer, and the importance of the subject of which it treats, will justify its publication. [*Maine Temperance Journal.*

Ballston Centre, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1854.

My Dear Sir: I have before me your various favors, and I notice with gratification the deep solicitude you feel as to the progress of prohibition in this State.

In regard to our prospects I can only say that there seems to be a clear majority in both branches of the Legislature in favor of the passage of a law that shall be effectual in suppressing the traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. We have a Governor elect, who is pledged by his antecedents, by the profession and labor of years, to the accomplishment of the same object, and a Lieutenant Governor fully pledged to the same great moral principle. With these facts, which seem on all hands to be conceded, I think there can be but small doubt of the enactment of a stringent Maine Law in this State during the coming session.

The two great questions which will agitate the Legislature this Winter are Prohibition and the election of a United States Senator. There is among many a disposition to connect them in some way, so as to make the success of one depend on that of the other. Some say we must put the Temperance bill to a consummation *before* the election of a Senator, in order to force the friends of Mr. Seward into its support; and, some of the friends of Mr. Seward are for making his election a condition precedent to the passage of a Maine Law.

For myself, I am anxious that the question of a Prohibitory law should be settled early in the session, for the reason that it will give time to the dealers to make arrangements, as the Temperance Convention held at Auburn last September was unanimous in the opinion that the law should go [illegible] in the [illegible]. [illegible] I am decidedly opposed to [illegible] Whether Mr. Seward shall go back to the Senate of the United States or not, is a question with which temperance men, as such, have nothing to do. Whether a Maine Law should be passed or not is a question with which the friends of Mr. Seward, as such, have nothing to do. These questions are wholly disconnected with each other. There are, doubtless, in the Legislature, many who, while they are in favor of a Maine Law, are hostile to Mr. Seward; there are, doubtless, many who are in favor of a Maine Law who are against him. But in my judgment, to make the passage of a Maine Law the subject of a political bargain, involving the election or defeat of a Senator—to make it contingent with, or link it to the political fortunes of any man, is such a departure from principle as to render such a policy altogether wrong. If the temperance cause is so weak that it cannot stand without such expedients, it had better go down for a time, or wait until it is strong enough to stand by its own intrinsic merits.

Do not, my dear Sir, misunderstand me. The Senatorial question is one with which I have nothing to do further than [illegible] any office, be it high or low, who are in the habit of using the drunkard's drink as a beverage, or are opposed to the prohibition of the sale of such drink for such a purpose. Others may do as they please, but my mind is made up on the subject.

I have now labored for the cause of Temperance for over a quarter of a century, and shall continue to do so till I die. I am unwilling to see it linked to any political schemes, to see it trammeled into the service of any party, faction or man. I am unwilling to see this, because it would in the end weaken, if not destroy it. Parties change, factions pass away, men die political as well as physical deaths. But the Temperance cause and Temperance principles should be immortal. Standing by themselves, relying upon their own intrinsic merits, *they will be so*. Identified with parties, factions, or men, they will share the fate of parties, factions, and men. It is because of this great truth demonstrated by history, that I am and ever have been against making the Temperance cause an instrumentality for the defeat or success of any man or any party.

The Temperance host of this State proclaimed to the parties, that it would adopt as its own, candidates from either or all the parties which would nominate men pledged to our cause, especially to the cause of entire prohibition of the traffic as a beverage. The Whigs alone, of the three great parties of this State, offered such candidates. The Temperance men of the State at large [illegible] deemed the pledge, not because the candidates were Whigs, but because they were prohibitory law men. It would have been base in us not to have adopted them; as base as it would be should the candidates now elected as Maine Law men, by Maine Law men, disregard their pledges, of which I have no fear. I am ever yours, E. C. DELAVAN.

Men with Tails.

Authentic De-tails translated from the October number of the *Gazette Hebdomadaire*, by John W. Green, M. D. Dr. Hubsch, Hospital Physician at Constantinople, has addressed a letter on the subject of *Men with Tails*, which adds many interesting details to those already received from travelers. We will briefly lay before our readers the information, more or less positive, which we possess on the existence of this curious variety of the human species, and of which the earliest indication dates back as far as 1677.—*N. Y. Medical Times.*

Mr. Editor: At this time, when attention seems to be concentrated on the subject of a tail-bearing race called *Niam-Niams*, it gives me much pleasure to be able to add some observations which I have had occasion to make at Constantinople.

In 1852, I saw for the first time one of this race, a negress; struck by this phenomenon, I interrogated her master, a slave merchant. I was informed by him that there existed, in Nigritia, Africa, a tribe called *Niam-Niams*; that all the members of this tribe bear the caudal appendix; and, as exaggeration is a necessity to the Oriental imagination, he assured me that he had seen tails [illegible] in length. The one observed by me was smooth, and without hair, was two inches in length, and terminated in a point. The negress was black as ebony; her hair was crisped; the teeth were white, thick, and inserted upon the alveolar processes obliquely, projecting outwards. The four canines were filed; her eyes were injected with blood. She ate raw meat with much relish, clothes were disagreeable to her; "son intelligence était au niveau de celle des gens de son espece."

Her master had offered her for sale for six months, at an exceedingly low price, but was unable to sell her. The horror which she inspired not residing in her tail, but in her taste (which she took no pains to conceal) for human flesh.

Her tribe eat the flesh of prisoners taken in battles with the neighboring nations, with whom they are constantly at war.

When any of them die, the relatives, instead of interring the body, eat it; [illegible] no cemeteries in the country.

They do not all lead a wandering life, many of them construct huts with the branches of trees; they manufacture the implements of war and of agriculture, cultivating maize, grain, &c. Goats are reared by them.

The *Niam-Niams* have a language which is altogether primitive; it contains many Arabic words. They go entirely naked, and seek nothing but to satisfy their sensual appetites. Les fils couchent avec leures mères, les frères avec leurs sœurs, and there is a frightful pellmell. The strongest among them becomes their chief; he it is who leads them to battle, and it is he who divides the booty. It is not known whether they have a religion; but it is probable they have not, from the very great facility with which they embrace any that is taught them. It is very difficult to civilize them, their instincts leading them always to cannibalism; there are examples of slaves who have killed and then devoured the children of their masters who had been confided to their care.

I saw last year, a man of this same race, having a *tail* one inch and a half long, covered with a few hairs. He seemed to be about thirty-five years of age, was robust, of good constitution, ebony black, and had the same particular conformation of the lower jaw, spoken of above, i. e., the alveolae inclined outwards. The canines are filed in order to diminish their masticatory force.

The *Niam-Niams* are endowed with Herculean strength. The merchants value them, as they are so very difficult to subjugate, and the people fear to confide to them the guard of their houses.

I knew, at Constantinople, the son of an apothecary, ten years of age, who was born with a tail, one inch in length; he belongs to the white Caucasian race. One of his ancestors presented the same anomaly. These phenomena are generally regarded, in the East, as a sign of brute force.

The Turks have known, for a long time, this race of men, and are very much astonished that scientific Europe seems to ignore their existence at this late day. Hubsch.

To sum up by a scientific view of the case, the existence of "men with tails" appears incontestable; and if travelers raise doubts on the subject, it is probably because they confound the *Niam-Niams* with a tail, with other *Niams*, neighbors of the former, anthropophagi like them, but deprived of the appendix.

A Great Folly.—Of all the wastes of time and sense which modernism has invented—and they are many—none are so ridiculous as this endeavor to represent past history. What do you suppose our descendants will care for our imaginations of the events of former days? Suppose the Greeks, instead of representing their own warriors as they fought at Marathon, had left us nothing but their imaginations of Egyptian battles; and suppose the Italians, in like manner, instead of portraits of Can Grande and Dante, or of Leo the Tenth and Raphael, had left us nothing but imaginary portraits of Pericles and Miltiades? What fools we should have thought them! How bitterly we should have been provoked with their folly! And that is precisely what our descendants will feel, towards us, so far as our grand historical and classical schools are concerned. And now let me [illegible] you but one thing more. As you examine into the causes of historical painting, you will be more and more struck with the fact I have this evening stated to you—that none was ever truly great but that which represented the living forms and daily deeds of the people among whom it arose; that all precious historical work [illegible] not [illegible], but [illegible]. Remember, therefore, that it is not so much in buying pictures as in being pictures, that you can encourage a noble school. The best patronage of art is not that which seeks for the pleasures of sentiment in a vague ideality, nor for beauty of form in a [illegible], but that which educates your children into living heroes, and binds down the flights and the fondness of the heart into practical duty and faithful devotion.—*Ruskin.*

[illegible] JAN. 10, 1855.

[illegible] (Morning and Evening) [illegible] at SIX DOL-[illegible]

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tues-[illegible] containing all the leading [illegible]

[illegible] in advance.

Congressional.

[illegible] from the soldiers of the War of [illegible] to pass the [illegible] was received and laid on [illegible] inviting them to [illegible] on the floor of the Senate dur-[illegible] of their Convention was [illegible] The bill for the reorganization of [illegible] was reported back from the Com-[illegible] Military Affairs, with amendments, [illegible] to be printed. The Judiciary [illegible] bill was again considered, and a [illegible] of amendments suggested, on which [illegible] was a long debate, but without acting [illegible] the Senate adjourned.

[illegible] the House, Mr. Dawson made a few re-[illegible] on his amendment to the Homestead [illegible] which he stated that, in order to [illegible] objection, he designed [illegible] and one-half cents per acre [illegible] the amount to cover the [illegible] cost of purchase, and for the extin-[illegible] of the Indian title.

[illegible] Mr. Latham favored the establishment of a [illegible] of mail steamers between San Francisco [illegible] touching at the Sandwich [illegible] which he said would largely con-[illegible] to the progress, power and grandeur [illegible] American people. When he had con-[illegible] his remarks the House adjourned.

Spanish Politics.

[illegible] London Correspondent, in a letter [illegible] November 17, wrote as follows: "Con-[illegible] are to be made [illegible] Papal Concordat, and what is by [illegible] than anything else, the [illegible] over a scheme of secular-[illegible] of Church property." Readers have [illegible] that that very early statement [illegible] correct. The bill for effecting [illegible] secularization has, it seems, already [illegible] while the concordat is also [illegible] again very soon. The Cabi-[illegible] labors, to be sure, under an *equal* amount [illegible] in respect to principles as well as of [illegible] The necessity of the moment being, [illegible] imperatively pressing in the [illegible] in the first of these two articles [illegible] government, the Concordat dissen-[illegible] possibly, be delayed until some [illegible] property has been made to alleviate [illegible] of the exchequer. The Bank [illegible] consented at last to pay the [illegible] of the State, but the con-[illegible] under which this engagement [illegible] been entered into deprive the treasury [illegible] a considerable part of next year's revenue. Now a State, like any individual, [illegible] so long as his *credit* has not been sha-[illegible] pay old debts by way of contracting new [illegible] financial doctrine largely practiced [illegible] all the States of Europe—but Spain [illegible] evidently in no condition to play that game [illegible] length of time. Her credit is lost [illegible] own capitalists, and this last stip-[illegible] between the Bank and the State, may [illegible] the last, unless the finances of [illegible] country shall have undergone a radical [illegible] by means of what they call "bold [illegible]" Economy is surely one of these [illegible] and there is a great deal to be [illegible] in that respect; but economy *alone* [illegible] of little service where there is nothing [illegible] itself can hardly save its can-[illegible]

[illegible] Spain wants is the *creation of new, legitimate sources of revenue*, by developing [illegible] industry, the natural productiveness and [illegible] activity of the land. But then, [illegible] could be thought of only by a Government that feels itself firmly seated [illegible] a principle which has the manly, con-[illegible] unwavering support of a con-[illegible] majority of the people's repre-[illegible] Can the Cabinet of Madrid boast [illegible] a position? Surely not. It has ab-[illegible] no confidence in itself, because it has [illegible] to stand upon. It is hesitating, [illegible] and may, as it expects [illegible] any moment. This absence of vitali-[illegible] signs of inward disease and gradu-[illegible] in the actual Government, are *anxiously, eagerly and exultingly watched* [illegible] by Isabella and her proscribed mother's [illegible] but not inactive, helpmates. The [illegible] are busily engaged in sowing the [illegible] of dissension between the members of [illegible] on one side, and between the [illegible] and the Cortes on the other side. [illegible] Moderados are encouraged by [illegible] of royal attachment, while to Espartero is paid a parade of public defer-[illegible] Both are fooled. The rivalry and [illegible] thus artfully fomented and fed, have already produced mutual animosity and ha-tred—ingredients by no means the best to further the work of a disorganized State's po-litical regeneration. By this Courtly tactic—[illegible] paralyzes, by dividing and *fractioning*, [illegible] parties of the last revolution-[illegible] now in power,—the Queen will be-come more and more *popular*, in proportion as the Cortes and Ministers, by sheer inac-[illegible] become less and less so. The strength [illegible] Government is daily losing, goes to re-[illegible] the panic-stricken arms of absolute [illegible] in the former will em-[illegible] the latter, and as boldness always [illegible] more obedience than timidity, and [illegible] is generally sure—[illegible] at least of the acqui-[illegible] bearing of that great body [illegible] who are the last to join [illegible] of things,—Queen Isabella and her [illegible] may pretty surely count upon reconquering, at a favor-[illegible] by one sudden blow, all the pow-[illegible] which they have been deprived of by men utterly incapable and too little patriotic to lay that power in the only State that would keep it secure from being wrested back again—the People's hands. There is a Vile Court in-trigue about even that intended sale of Church domains. The Prince shows no public reluc-tance to further the scheme, and in private even encourages it. But at the very time when the measure is under serious consideration in the Cabinet, which talks also of modifying the last Concordat, Isabella, as if to show her dissent from and to protest against her being thought a *willing* party to the contemplated measures, makes a present of uncommon magnificence to the Pope. She sends him, in honor of the declared immaculate conception of the Virgin, a *tiara* of gold and jewels, which the good people of Madrid are allowed to admire before it shall be sent to its holy destination. Her most gracious and Catholic Majesty makes a New-Year's gift of $40,000 worth to the Holy See, and this her ministers are going to quarrel with—about matters of money as well as of principle. This state of things will get worse and worse, without a reasona-ble doubt, unless *somebody* shall make a *coup d'état*, and himself a Dictator. Some-thing like this is bound to come soon, and suspicion points already to O'Donnell as the "coming man." The Ministry cannot stand as it is, and the Cortes has, it seems, neither the bravery to take the lead, nor a sufficiency of homogeneousness to constitute a solid majority of one or another color, upon the steady support of which a pure Espartero or O'Donnell Cabinet might be formed and stand. A coalition Cabinet has never done well any-where, not even in England—but least of all can it in a country emerging from a revolu-tion like Spain. It is wonderful how people never will profit by what history has been so abundantly and invariably instructive about.

Gratuitous Medical Aid.

These hard times make busy but most un-profitable days for physicians. With all that the City gives for the poor, and all that pri-vate citizens bestow, very many would suf-fer daily for the lack of medical attendance, but for the aid of physicians in private prac-tice. There is in the community an unfounded and most injurious prejudice against "dis-pensary doctors." The feeling is strongest perhaps in the few poor of American birth, and weakest among the poor of English ex-traction. The Germans are not very sensi-tive on the point, but many an Irishwoman will go half a dozen times a day to the office of a private practitioner, to beg his attendance upon a sick member of her family, rather than avail herself of the services of the dis-pensary physician. Perhaps in her case it oftenest has happened that the physician, provoked by her perpetual blundering, has given her a "blowing up" for her careless-ness, and she takes her revenge by leaving him to finish his night's rest in peace while she vents her anathemas and calls up another practitioner.

These calls upon the poor are a very great tax upon physicians. They require no less at-tention than do those who pay most liberally, and they get no fees. True, it is the route to successful practice in a profitable circle, this tedious course of practicing upon an unpaying one. But it obliges the young physician to give of his time and best services an amount which is equalled by very few of the most pre-tentiously charitable. More than half of the practice in the City, we venture, is an unpaid practice; and could only a fair remuneration be made for the freely rendered services of the faculty for the current year, there is scarcely a member of the profession in town that would not laugh when you spoke of debt, and go about feeling that his profession is a most profitable one.

Several letters have been received from physicians offering gratuitous services to the poor. We do not publish them, since, with perhaps scarcely a score of exceptions, no physician or surgeon does otherwise ever than serve the poor gratuitously. Some, when run down with business, turn over applicants to younger brethren with whom they have ar-ranged for the purpose, but very few, indeed, turn them off without some assistance. Yet there are dispensaries, infirmaries and hospi-tals maintained at great expense for just such cases. Let us honor the physician for his marked humanity and beneficence. Other professions do little of such work. Few mer-chants furnish bundles of calico, or packages of silks, or barrels of flour, or pecks of pota-toes to the poor for nothing, because they are poor. "Ask of the Societies—the Ten Gov-ernors—of the City," say they, to any who have the face to apply. There is a deal of good done and charity devised and carried out which does not get trumpeted, nor finds a re-cord under the head of "Relief for the Poor" in the newspapers. And none more abound in such works than the doctors, whom we es-teem in our sickness, pay grudgingly on our recovery, and make the butt of all our very poorest witticisms.

Renewal of Erie Troubles.

The rioters of the borough of Erie and town-ship of Harbor Creek, Pennsylvania, on the Lake Shore, *have again broken from the re-straints of law and order*, after eleven or twelve months of quiet. The Northeast Railroad *is the object of their violence. The* track has been torn up, and the line of com-munication with the West, for the moment, interrupted. The subject, however, was promptly considered yesterday by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, at Philadelphia, and it is to be hoped these public outrages will soon be stopped by the strong arm of the law. Governor Pollock will be inaugurated at Harrisburg in a few days, and from him the rioters will have less sympathy than Governor Bigler manifested last Winter, in case they now attempt to defy the authority of the Court of their own Commonwealth, as they did that of the United States on the previous occasion.

Giving to Street Beggars no Charity.

When a child stands shivering in the mor-[illegible]—morning, as the mother says, for something to eat—shall Charity withhold the pittance she instinctively reaches out to the mother? When a thin, white palm is extend-ed, and a piteous voice asks a penny, shall we refuse to give it to the shiverer? Charity is ashamed of herself as she puts back the pit-tance, and Benevolence passes the little beg-gar with a feeling very like a smiting of con-science. Yet experience confirms the doc-trine, and over and again has proved it true, that by giving to street beggars money, or what can easily be converted into money, we waste the money we bestow, and positive-ly injure the recipient of it. Possibly, once in a great while, a poor person, in utter igno-rance of any better—indeed, of any other way of warding off starvation—rushes into the street and asks money of passers-by. But we have every reason to believe that such cases are scarce. Begging is a profession into which the uninitiated cannot step at once. It requires a training—a degree of preparation which would make any poor man at home with all the modes devised for the relief of the suffering. The cases of starvation that come to the light very seldom occur in the family of beggars;—they are oftenest of those who preferred dying to begging, and whose sensi-tive natures shrunk even from receiving any-thing in charity.

Almost every day some one writes us of cases of begging which have been followed up,—the beggar accompanied to his house. Generally, the little ones that beg are either sent out by drunken parents, not to secure money for the necessaries of life, but in the regular way of business. Sometimes they are vagrants of their own free will—beg-ging on their own account, and carefully con-cealing the fact from their folks at home. We saw a woman yesterday, who had long sat upon a door-step with her infant, probably not nine months old—both look-ing the pictures of despair—when she had gathered up her coppers and started for home, dealing brutal blows upon her crying in-fant, who had not learned to hush its wailing when there were none by to be moved by it. It is a shame to leave such inhuman mothers to torture and ruin their offspring. If their circumstances really are needy, the Associa-tion for the relief of the Poor will relieve them. The Children's Aid Society, the Home for the Friendless, the Juvenile Asylum, or the House of Refuge, will care for the little ones according to their age or condition. It is impossible to distinguish the one worthy and desperately needy among the scores of imposters, needless vagrants, and mere loafers who ask aid in the streets. We con-fess, we think no less of a lady's heart who stops to drop a quarter in the poor creature's lap, but we never feel that there is any com-fortable assurance that the money so given will not find its way early to the gin-shop, make rougher the way of the beggar's chil-dren, and encourage vagrancy and shiftless-ness. It is far wiser, if one has time, to fol-low the beggar at his basement window to his home, and learn what is the state of affairs there; or, if he has money to give, that he bestow it upon some family that in his own knowledge is in distress, or loan it with or with-out interest to some one out of employment; or to give it to some well-established, trusty agency with whose machinery he has acquaint-ed himself, and filling his pockets with "tick-ets," distribute them to the needy,—they are convertible into the necessaries of life, not into money or rum.

Railroad Relief.

The various Railroads in the course of construction in the West, and a number of the old Companies who have recently extend-ed their main or branch tracks, by the use of or contracts for foreign rails, are now repre-sented at Washington by a Committee, pray-ing aid or relief from Congress. A similar movement was made last year. It is now presented, at a season of increased pecuniary difficulty throughout the country, in the form we understand of a petition for the restoration of and release from duties paid and to be paid within the dates, July 1, 1853, and June 30, 1855, a period of two Treasury years. The merits of the case are said to be fairly pre-sented in a communication to the Washington *Chronicle*, which will be found copied on another page of this morning's paper. As a measure of Relief—not designed permanently to interfere with the revenue policy of the Government—petitioned for by many of the Road Companies, *now struggling to place their* affairs above embarrassment,—it is entitled to a respectful hearing.

Our own repeated protest against the pol-icy and questionable economy of using foreign *iron in building our Railroads, some of which* run over or near by the richest beds of Ameri-can ore, does not forbid the courtesy of call-ing public attention to the efforts for Con-gressional relief growing out of an error, which it is now too late to reverse or correct, and which, added to the general stringency of the times, has involved hundreds of enterpris-ing and deserving Road builders in embarrass-ment.

Of the precise nature of the bill of relief, we are not advised. We presume, however, that it will be so framed as to guard the *American iron maker against further injury to* his business from foreign competition, by restricting the provision for a release from *Custom duties to iron already delivered in the* United States, or now contracted to be deliv-ered prior to the 30th June next.

Sunday Liquor Selling.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The rum-holes and groggeries in the Tenth Ward were generally closed on Sunday last, ac-cording to orders given by our worthy Chief Magis-trate; but this did not stop the sale of drink after all. While walking through Delancy-street, near to Chrystie-street, I saw several females leave the side door of a lager beer saloon, which is in the passage way of a tenanted house, they carrying beer in pots or pitchers from said saloon. I looked for a while and saw as many men as five at a time enter, and others again and again, until I counted fifteen. While I was watching I entered into a conversation with a man who appeared to be watching also, who informed me that the keeper of said saloon had no license, it being refused him by the Alderman of the Ward. If this be correct, he is selling in viola-tion of the law.

Now I would suggest the propriety of having ef-ficient officers detailed for such places on the Sab-bath, more particularly in the afternoon of that day, so that they might give a correct account to the au-thorities, and that such might be dealt with accord-ing to law for the violation of the City Ordinances.

If such are allowed to sell by entrance at their side doors, they might as well keep their front doors open and prevent drunkards having to walk round about. I am

A Tenth Ward Total Abstinence Man.

Be patient, Mr. Tenth Ward Total Absti-nence Man, Fernando Wood is Mayor, and his good deeds are belieing all his poor prom-ises. He gives us reason to believe that every man who, having a license, sells on Sunday, shall have his license revoked, if the Alder-men and Councilmen do not head him off; little doubt should trouble us then, but that he will shut up side doors as well as front doors, and stop this whole business. We take it that a note made in the Mayor's "Complaint Book" would fix the man you speak of.

How to Waste Paper.

Write a long article about Bellarambejj, Kam-tschatka, or the Terra del Fuego, in which all sorts of curious information are conveyed upon your own personal authority; call names, give figures, be very minute,—and then forget to sign your name. Write a touching appeal in behalf of a starving family, give the address of the sufferers, but be modest and withhold your own name.—Yes, you have—wasted the paper. Editors are too old to go trotting about town looking up sufferers, if the man who would have him do it declines leaving his card. They don't know but this case may be a genuine one, but they have distinct remem-brance of several that seemed fair enough, which they discovered to be hoaxes after much waste of shoe-leather and infinite vexa-tion.

Again; be so saving as to write in a fine, delicate hand on both sides of your paper sent in for publication. Editors save eye-sight by pitching it, torn crosswise, into the basket. Or, write rhymes. It is very tough paper in-deed, that will not be spoiled by their pres-ence. Observe these four "ground rules," and you will have the pleasure of reflecting that you waste daily just so much paper as you choose to blot and send to a newspaper.

☞ The Veteran of the Albany *Evening Journal*, who is now at Washington, celebrating in Convention with his surviving companions in arms the events of the War of 1812, would have made his poetry equal to his prowess, in describing the scene on the glorious Eighth. Had he attempted the manual exercise at the President's house, for example, he would have

"Shouldered his crutch
And showed how fields were won."

The junior of the *Evening Journal* will overhaul his *Deserted Village*, and when found, *not* write

——"Shoulder their crutch
And fight their battles over again."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Opera Failure—Meeting of the Board of Regents—The Gen. Wool Correspon-dence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

Concert and theatrical managers frequently double their prices as they proceed Southward from New-York and Philadelphia. Hackett tried the thing here to-night, and was served with a half filled house, at least so far as the parquette and dress circle were concerned,—while the "second tier" was filled with much of the beauty and aristocracy of the city. The second tier tickets were sold at one dollar, and those for the dress circle and par-quette at five dollars. If Mr. Hackett is wise he will profit by the rebuke administered him to-night. A large proportion of those who occupied the se-cond tier were persons abundantly able to pay five times that sum;—but they chose to set their faces against what seemed an imposition. At three dol-lars per ticket every seat in the lower part of the house *would have been filled*; and the same thing would have occurred with the second tier at half that sum;—and so Mr. Hackett would have made more money, pleased more people, and left a kind-lier feeling behind him in the breasts of the resi-dents and sojourners at Washington, and a greater disposition on their part to encourage him in any future enterprises for which he may ask the public patronage.

The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Insti-tution are now in session, and their next meeting will be on Friday next, when a discussion is expect-ed upon the question whether Professor Henry has or has not faithfully executed the law of Congress establishing the Institution. This controversy, un-fortunately, has assumed a personal aspect before the public. It is generally supposed to be a private quarrel between Professors Henry and Jewett. This is not so; and it is very unjust to all parties so to consider it. Professor Henry is contending for what he believes to be the best method of carry-ing out the purposes of the bequest. Professor Jewett, as the Librarian, very properly contends for the execution of the law of Congress, in its clearest and most unmistakeable intent. *The former* desires to execute the trust con-fided to him in the manner he believes best adapted to "increase and diffuse knowledge among men." The latter maintains that Congress, as the trustees of Smithson's bequest, have decided upon the plan of accomplishing its object, and that neither Professor Henry nor himself, has anything to do but to execute the law embodying that plan, according to its letter and spirit, no mat-ter what may be thought of the wisdom of the plan itself.

Congress rejected a motion made to devote the Institution to the purposes of a publishing house, no matter of how valuable matter. It rejected a *great many other propositions.* The only positive direction as to the operations of the Institution and *the expenditure of its revenue*, looked to the estab-lishment of a library. As your readers know al-*ready, I never thought* that plan the best that could be devised, although I do believe it to be a better one than that now *in operation*; and *the Secretary* has no right to decide between us. Professor Hen-ry succeeded in satisfying a portion of the Regents that it was better to disregard the law of Congress, and to neglect to do the only thing Congress had declared its purpose to have done; and so the li-brary has been quite neglected. Professor Jewett remonstrated, and earnestly resisted what he felt to be a violation of the law. The result was his no-tice of dismissal by Professor Henry—a notice which I believe he disregards, upon the ground that his removal does not depend upon Mr. Henry's will. Now, the simple question is, not what is best to be done, but what has Congress ordered? It is a purely legal question. If Professor Henry has violated the law, it is no excuse to say, even if it were true, that the world has been benefited thereby.

[illegible] one of the Regents, and I had the pleasure of meeting him this evening. It will hardly be questioned that he knows something about law—a very little, in a plain case, at all events. He says he has recently perused this whole controversy,—and that he will stake his profession-al reputation upon the assertion that Professor Henry is wrong,—clearly, undoubtedly wrong;—that he has violated the law, and is continuing to violate it. Of this, he says, there can be no doubt; and so says Judge Phelps, of Vermont, an able lawyer; and so say any number of the best men we have in the legal profession. It is to be hoped the Board of Regents will free their minds of all personal prejudice when they come to decide upon this question. Let them remember that Professors Henry and Jewett are but men,—that both may err; that both in a few years will pass off the stage of life; but that the question at issue between them, and its decision, and the results of that decision will live when the present parties to this controver-sy shall have been forgotten. The Regents have a duty to fulfill to their country and to their own repu-tations. An unjust decision will prove to be an un-wise one for those who give it, because Truth must eventually triumph, and then the error, either of head or heart, will reflect on the reputation of those who are responsible for it.

The correspondence between General Wool and Secretary Davis creates quite a stir here al-ready, and the General's conduct is commented upon with much severity. We have always on hand in Washington a score or so of army officers on leave, which gives us quite a sprinkle of mili-tary society, where army matters are discussed at large. The anecdote I gave in my last of the pas-sage between Generals Taylor and Wool, at the battle of Buena Vista, will be noticed as a confirmation of the statement made by a recent historian of the Mexican war, who said that, if the last ball fired by the Mexicans at Buena Vista had killed General Taylor, the world would have witnessed the remarkable scene of two opposing armies in full retreat from each other!

The mediation preparation, I fear, is dead, be-cause of an intimation from the French Minister to the President, that his Government did not de-sire our good offices. S.

THE EMPIRE CITY BANK FAILURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Heavy Loans to Sam'l Leggett and Partner.

Re-election of Mr. Bininger as President, and a new Board of Directors to Close up the Affairs.

A few days ago we published in the New-York Daily Times, exclusive and important intelli-gence concerning the affairs of the Empire City Bank, which have been the subject of investigation since its failure in December last. The account alluded to was written by one of our regular report-ers, who obtained the particulars from a most relia-ble source; and in regard to one of the late Direct-ors—Mr. Samuel Leggett—the *fact* was stated that his indebtedness to the Bank was about $100,-000. This being denied in the Card of Thomas J. Sloan, Esq.,—the business partner of Leggett,—our reporter has made further inquiries in the mat-ter, the result of which clearly substantiates his original report. In connection with the subject, we are also enabled to give a brief statement of the proceedings which transpired before the investi-gating Committee, who have held frequent sessions at the old Banking-house, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-street. During the latter part of October last, arrangements were made for the Empire City Bank to take the place of a new Banking Institution, about to be established at the Southeast corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, under the name of "National Exchange Bank." At a subsequent meeting of the Directors a change in the officers was effected, and A. M. Bininger, Esq., was induced to accept the Presi-dency, and Robert T. Creamer, Esq., the Cashiership of the said Bank, in place of Leonard H. Church, Esq., who was promoted to the position of Vice-President. On the 25th of that month, the business of the Empire City Bank was removed to the new banking house in Greenwich-street. Shortly after the removal from Broadway, its financial busi-ness rapidly increased, and from appearances, the new controlling officers were led to believe that every-thing was in a prosperous condition. A few weeks having elapsed, Mr. Bininger and Mr. Church became quite satisfied that the capital stock had been materially impaired while under the manage-ment of their predecessors, but how, or in what manner, they knew not. At this period a special meeting of the Directors was held at the Banking House, and the available means were found to be inadequate to the demands of merchants in that vicinity, who desired good paper discounted. In order to accommodate their customers, $20,000 in cash was individually raised by the Board of Directors, and business was continued as usual without the least interruption, until the failure to meet their liabilities at the Clearing-house. All business was at once suspended; and a sufficient amount of specie being placed in the vaults of the North River Bank for the redemption of their circu-lating notes, a Committee of Inquiry was forthwith appointed by Mr. Bininger, the President, to rigidly investigate the affairs. The Committee consists of one stockholder, one Director, and a disinterested gentleman, having no interest in the Bank or any knowledge of the manner in which its business was conducted. After a thorough search and care-ful examination of all the books, papers, &c., it was ascertained that the indebtedness of Messrs. Sloan & Leggett alone exceeded the enormous amount of *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.* Mr. Leggett was a leading member of the Bank Direction, and it was under the *régime* of Mr. C. P. Peck, *President, and Leonard B. Church*, Cashier, that the Committee find this large sum of money *was obtained, as loans and upon notes*, va-rying in amount from $3,000 to $20,000. One of the Committee assured our reporter that the firm in question were permitted to draw these heavy loans, in direct *violation* of a resolution ordering *that no Director be allowed to have a discount ex-ceeding* $15,000, under any circumstances. The Directors being repeatedly informed by the old offi-cers that Sloan & Leggett's indebtedness would not exceed $12,000, they are inclined to the opinion that other parties are not wholly blameless, and should be held to a strict accountability for their acts. During the inquiry the Committee traced a package of securities, amounting in the aggregate to some $25,000, which were held by the Bank and allowed to be taken away by a Director for negotiation, who has never rendered any ac-count of them whatever.

The Committee have labored assiduously since the important trust was first confided to them, and in their official report they will be enabled to show that all the trouble and difficulty in said Bank were created long before the election of Mr. Bininger as President, and Mr. Creamer as Cashier. Dur-ing the short period that these gentlemen con-ducted the affairs of the institution, the busi-ness was promptly transacted, and to the entire satisfaction of all connected with the Bank, and we are pleased to state, they are entirely exonera-ted from any and all participation in the matters that rendered the concern insolvent. Since the Com-mittee commenced their inquiry they have received every assistance from Mr. Bininger and Mr. Creamer, who have urged the most searching in-vestigation, and manifested every desire to probe the matter to its final depth, and let the guilt rest where it properly belongs.

[illegible] the Stockholders the final meeting [illegible] was held at the Banking House [illegible] brought to a close their labors [illegible] the books and papers of the institution [illegible] to wind up the affairs of the Bank [illegible] Board of Directors, consisting of fifteen [illegible] was chosen, and the present President, A. M. Bininger, Esq., was reelected to the office. [illegible] Bininger being an active business man, the Directors employed him to take immediate measures for the detection of *all parties* who are suspected of being concerned in various financial operations by which the defunct Empire City Bank was swindled to a large amount, and compelled to close their business.

The Investigating Committee will [illegible] proceed to prepare their report at length, which will be looked for with great interest by the community at large. Meanwhile we are fully assured that every depositor will receive the full amount due him by the Bank, at such time as the mixed up affairs of the institution can be straightened.

We are assured that so far as ex-Alderman Peraw is personally concerned in the matter of Leg-gett's indebtedness to the Bank, he does not suf-fer to the extent it was first supposed. The amount in which he is involved by endorsing Leggett's paper in the Bank is only $6,000 or $8,000. We are glad to state this fact, and do so from the au-thority of the Committee who have examined all the notes and other papers of the [illegible] Director.

The Mayor's Office—[illegible]

The official business at the Mayor's Office has rapidly increased since the [illegible] of Mayor Wood in regard to the conducting of our City Government affairs. The citizens still continue to register their complaints of "dirty streets," "broken pave-ments," &c., &c. Among the complaints made yes-terday was a novel one against a policeman of the Seventeenth Ward, for neglecting to pay his shoe-maker's bill during the past year.

BEFORE THE MARSHAL.

The following complaints were entered on the First Marshal's book, Monday, up to 12 o'clock.

Against stage No. 349, "Bull's Head Line." Had it [illegible]

Against cart No. 3,[illegible], for running [illegible] and breaking his [illegible]

Against Robert Moffat, for driving a cart with no name or number. Fined $3.

Against Wm. Foley, for driving a cart without a license. Fined $3.

REWARDS FOR POLICE SERVICES.

The following order has been issued relative to the rewarding of policemen by private citizens for special services:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.

Sir: Your immediate and particular attention is called to the provisions of article 4, section 4, of the Po-lice law, passed April 13, 1853; and you are hereby noti-fied that its requirements and penalties will henceforth be strictly enforced. The following is the section al-luded to:

"No member of the Police Department, no magistrate, clerk of police, nor any person authorized by law to ar-rest persons charged with criminal offences, shall de-mand or receive any present or reward for services ren-dered, or to be rendered, unless with the knowledge and approbation of the Mayor, such approbation to be given in writing, and to be entered in a book to be kept in the Mayor's office. Any such officer who shall demand or receive any present or reward in violation of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and on complaint be-ing made to the Mayor, he shall forthwith summon the accused, together with the witnesses to establish the charge, to appear before the Board of Commissioners; and on this charge being established by the testimony of competent witnesses, they shall immediately remove the accused from office." Yours, respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Recent Steam-Boiler Explosion.

Yesterday morning, William Dunn, the engi-neer in the steam carpenter's shop of James Ste-phens, No. 50 West Twenty-first-street, who was terribly injured by the explosion of a steam boiler, died at his residence, No. 76 West Twentieth-street. The deceased, it is said, was caught be-tween some of the falling timbers at the time of the explosion. Coroner O'Donnell held an in-quest on the body and rigidly investigated all the circumstances connected with the sad affair. The jury rendered the following

VERDICT:

We find that the death of William Dunn was caused by the accidental explosion of the steam-boiler; and the jury are of the opinion that the said explosion was caused by an insufficiency of water in the boiler.

Hot Whisky a Dangerous Missile.

A man named Patrick McLaughlin, alias Porgens, was arrested yesterday for throwing a hot "whisky skin" into the face of Richard Slight, one of the bar-tenders at the Bank Exchange, cor-ner of Broadway and Howard-street. McLaugh-lin was held to bail by Justice Welsh in the sum of $300. He is the same person who is under bonds for a murderous assault upon Mr. Leav-craft, in Broome-street, the night previous to the election.

The Broadway Fracas between Tom Hyer and others.

Yesterday morning, officer Brown, of the Essex Police Court, arrested James Turner, (the re-turned Californian,) Harvey Young and Lewis Baker, the detailed police officer, who were en-gaged in the affray with Tom Hyer. The parties were permitted to go, in custody of the officer, until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when an investigation will take place.

The Five Points House of Industry.

A concert for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry, under the direction of Mr. Pease, will be given this evening at the Taberna-cle. The performers are volunteers from the diffe-rent amateur musical societies of the City.

Mails for Penang, Singapore, and China. —We are requested to say that the mails for Pe-nang, Singapore and China will in future be for-warded from England *once a month only*, instead of twice a month, as heretofore, and that the pack-et service, which hitherto has not extended beyond Hong Kong, will be carried on to Shanghai. The mails for the above places, commencing with those of January, will be made up in London on the 4th of every month, for dispatch by the packet from Southampton, and on the evening of the 9th of ev-ery month for dispatch *via* Marseilles, excepting *when the 4th or 9th fall on a Sunday, on which* occasions the mail *via* Southampton will be made up on the evening of the 3d, and that *via* Marseilles on the evening of the 10th of the month.—*National Intelligencer.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, and the modern improved Horace Waters' Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons from five different manufactories, including the well-known S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament;) prices, $45, $55, $75, $90, $100, $120, $135, $150, and $[illegible]. Each instrument guaranteed. [illegible] from former prices.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

CLOTHING MARKED DOWN.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, now offer at greatly reduced prices, men's and boys' over-coats and talmas, together with many other kinds of Winter apparel. The object is to reduce their large stock of Winter clothing to make room for a Spring assortment. Their clothing is made up with the best quality trimmings, and now *marked to sell at prices which* cannot fail to suit purchasers.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. [illegible] cents per bottle.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key no larger than a tooth pick.) Depot, Green Block, corner Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THE UNCONTESTED—THE incontestible superiority of this article for restoring and beau-tifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unexam-pled in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. LYON, No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN WINTER CLOTH-ING.—$[illegible] worth of fine Winter Clothing, manufactured by three of the leading houses in Broadway, selling at [illegible] per cent. below the cost of manufacture, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Park Meeting.

Several hundred persons convened yesterday forenoon in the Park, a large portion doubtless attracted by a display of flags and banners set as usual for Park convocations. At 11 o'clock a company well known for their zeal in Sabbath harangues generally, and more recently for their self-assumed leadership of Park meetings for the unemployed, with a few attendants and fewer flags, formed the antecedent gathering. As this primal party, with "not a drum," but in solemn silence marched in front of the City Hall and took possession of the steps, many from the rural districts might have been seen looking on in complete bewilderment, and, as with almost difficulty they deciphered each "strange device," curiosity mingled up of imprecations, reproof, threat and Scripture, wondering what meant? Fewer words than the inscriptions on those banners could have told them. It was the old story to be repeated—ignorant vituperation of capitalists, ill-timed and unreasoning cries of Land Reform and what not, all supported by purposed misquotation and painful distortions of Scripture. Yesterday, as usual, they opened their pandora-box of abuse, denounced the rich as extortioners and robbers, denounced churches, warehouses and palaces, and would, if unmolested, have reached the culminating point of their Park oratory, which invariably terminates in a very wise suggestion, that "it was time something should be done,"—but wisely never suggesting anything, and so on from day to day. The large body of actual unemployed, for whose benefit ostensibly these meetings have been called, at length, we are glad to note, have become disgusted with these ineffectual meetings and the line of procedure, and yesterday gave decisive token of no sympathy with the horde of religio-political fanatics that have assumed to lead and address them. At every attempt made yesterday by the party to address the meeting, they were hissed and hooted at, till finally finding their voices completely deluged in groans, they chose to retire, and did so, flags, banners and all. It is to be hoped they will not venture to return to the contest, and that if they do they may meet with a similar acceptance. There is no doubt but that the intent of the unemployed has been much retarded by the interference of these meddlers. Once having shaken them off, let them keep them off. A just and intelligent public will properly appreciate their condition and wants.

Meanwhile, at a subsequent meeting yesterday, held in the Park, it was decided that the entire body of unemployed of New-York be requested to meet in the Park to-day at 10 o'clock, and there form a procession and march through the principal streets of the City. The object, as announced, is to let the people of New-York know who want work, and what kind of men they are.

A Committee of twelve was appointed to get suitable music, banners, &c., and to act as marshals on the occasion.

Eighteenth Ward Relief Committee—Appeal.

The citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, at a public meeting on the 3d inst., appointed the undersigned an Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor.

We have entered upon our duties, and elected Valentine G. Hall our Treasurer.

We have appointed experienced Agents, who are ready to devote themselves to the work, so long as the necessity exists, and your charity supplies the means. These means will be carefully expended, under our daily supervision, and in no case without personal examination.

Our office for the present is at No. 3 Everett House, Fourth-avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth-streets. Donations will be received there by an agent every day and evening of this week, or by either of the undersigned, and acknowledged through the public papers.

Women and children are starving at our doors, and the helpless cry of unfed, unclothed, unsheltered poverty, pleads for mercy at your hands.

Your donations should be sent in without delay.

Valentine G. Hall, No. 16 Gramercy Park, 20th st., Chairman and Treasurer.
Peter Cooper, corner Lexington-av. and 23d-st.
Wilson G. Hunt, Clarendon Hotel.
Wm. E. Strong, No. 40 Union-place.
Wm. W. Stone, No. 27 East 22d-st.
Henry H. Elliott, No. 15 East 17th-st.
Norman White, No. 1 Gramercy Park.
Cyrus W. Field, No. 84 East 21st-st.
Chas. Burdett, No. 35 East 24th-st.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.

Help for the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The handsome donation of $83 for the benefit of the poor was recently received by Rev. L. M. Pease, of the Five Points House of Industry, accompanied by the following letter:

City Guard Armory, No. 639 Broadway.

Rev. L. M. Pease—*Dear Sir:* A few members of the City Guard, feeling the urgent necessity for action rather than words, in order to relieve the distress of the poor of our City, beg you to accept the enclosed ($83) to assist you in your work of benevolence.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours, very respectfully,
THOS. T. FERRIS, Captain,
On behalf of the Donors.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

Brooklyn Union-street Mission, Near Hamilton Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Will you permit me to acknowledge through your journal the kindness of some gentlemen in this city and others, in the gift of several bags of flour and other presents for the benefit of the poor of this Mission. I think such noble kind-heartedness deserves our praise. I wish I was at liberty to give their names. It is a beautiful specimen of the lofty and generous impulses of American humanity to the destitute or alien.

JOSEPH WEST, No. 6 Washington-place.

Serious Railroad Accident.

The night express on the Erie Road, due in this City at 6:41 o'clock yesterday morning, met with a serious accident near Hancock. We have gathered the following facts from one of the passengers:

The train was moving over a down grade along the banks of the river, at the rate of about 35 miles an hour, and ran into a mass of rocks that had become loosened by the thaw and fallen upon the track. The rocks must have just fallen, as an express train going west had passed but a few moments before. The locomotive was shivered to atoms, and many of the cars were badly broken. A passenger, named George Robinson, supposed to be a merchant living at Kittleville, was thrown among the fragments and received a severe cut on the head, and it is thought will not recover. He was left at a neighboring house in charge of a physician. The baggage-master, engineer, and many of the passengers were more or less injured.

The engineer saw the obstruction but a moment before the collision, and of course had no time to slack up. But for the resistance offered by the mass that had fallen, the train would undoubtedly have been thrown into the river. It is almost a miracle that some of the passengers were not instantly killed. A watchman was stationed at this point until about a week since, when he was removed, though not, we trust, as reported, from a false sense of economy, at so critical a point on the line, where the track is continually liable to obstruction from the rock which overhangs it. A dispatch was sent to Port Jervis, and an extra train sent to convey the passengers to this City, where they arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Railroad Relief.

To the Editors of the Washington Sentinel:

Gentlemen: A communication in a recent number of the Richmond *Enquirer* in relation to the remission of duties on railroad iron, has induced me to examine the action of the General Government on that subject. The following are the facts:

1. By the act of July 14, 1832, (Stat. at Large, vol. 4, p. 594,) railroad iron of all kinds, including rails, spikes, bolts, chairs, &c., was made duty free if laid within three years from the time of importation. This law was passed in the [illegible], and continued in operation some eleven years. The policy originated in 1832, and, before it was terminated in 1842, by the tariff passed by the Whigs in 1842, about seven millions of dollars were [illegible]

[illegible]

From the Treasury table before me I am able to trace $4,408,919 20, and see for whose benefit the duties were refunded, but the balance I cannot trace; from this table, it seems, that of the $4,408,919 20, Pennsylvania, New-York and New-England obtained some *two millions and three-quarters,* and of this latter sum Pennsylvania obtained $1,044,875 94. Virginia $166,029 99, South Carolina $210,201 [illegible]. Georgia $168,935 80. How the balance of the near seven millions of dollars refunded from the Treasury of the United States was distributed among the several States I do not know; it is fair to suppose that it was divided as was the four millions; and, if so, it went principally to Pennsylvania, New-York and New-England, and helps to account for their numerous roads and large wealth.

4. By the Tariff Act of 1842, (see U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 551,) a specific duty of $25 per ton was laid upon railroad iron; but this was not to take effect until the 3d of March of the following year.

5. In 1846, by the act of 30th of July, a Democratic Congress reduced the duties of $25 per ton upon railroad iron to 30 per cent. upon its actual cost.

From this history of the legislation of Congress upon railroad iron, we see that for the first eleven years it was exempted from all duties, if laid down within three years from the date of its importation. If laid down afterwards, special acts refunded from the Treasury the sums paid therefor. During the succeeding four years (from 1842 to 1846,) a specific duty of $25 per ton was imposed, and during the next nine years (from 1846 to 1855,) there has been collected a duty of 30 per cent. upon the cost of imported railroad iron—eleven years free from duty, thirteen years subject to duty.

It will readily occur to the intelligent reader that the principle involved in making railroad iron duty free, and of refunding duties years after they had been paid, has been sanctioned by all parties, and been quietly acquiesced in, if not directly approved, by the greatest and the best men of the country in public life, during one of the most brilliant periods in American history—from 1832 to 1842.

The general act of 1832, and the numerous special acts, were passed during the Presidencies of Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren and John Tyler. In Congress were the following remarkable men, all of whom, so far as I have noticed, acquiesced in, and most, if not all, of whom directly sanctioned the principle of making railroad iron duty free. Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Woodbury, Webster, Buchanan, R. J. Walker, Marcy, Bell of Tennessee, Clayton, Boyd, McDuffie, Polk, Livingston, Silas Wright, Tazewell, W. R. King, Abbot Lawrence, Berrien, Crittenden, Whittlesey, Cave Johnson, Governor Troup of Georgia, Sevier, Governor Dickinson of New-Jersey, B. W. Leigh, Hugh L. White, Caleb Cushing, General Hayne of South Carolina, John Quincy Adams, P. P. Barbour, Wayne, &c., &c.

No one of these great men, of the various parties in Congress, seemed to have seriously assailed the plan of encouraging the construction of railroads by making the rails duty free. General Jackson and his successors directly approved the laws, general and special; and the Treasury's returns show that of all the States, Pennsylvania and New-York obtained from the Treasury, under those laws, by far the most money. Under the *workings of those laws making iron rails duty free,* many, if not most of the leading Railroads of Pennsylvania, New-York, and New-England, were constructed in whole or in part. To aid in building those great Railroads that have done so much towards making *Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston what they are, iron for railroad purposes was made duty free during an unbroken period of eleven years.* And yet, at that very time, and during the whole eleven years, a specific duty of thirty dollars per ton was levied upon iron used for all *other* than railroad purposes in every part of the United States.

As forcibly showing how far Congress actually went to encourage the building of railroads in the States wealthy enough in those days to construct them, we mention that the duty paid into the Treasury on iron laid down on what is now a portion of the great railroad connecting New-York and Boston, was refunded from the Treasury of the United States *by special act of Congress,* (and apparently without opposition from any quarter,) *some five years after the importation of the iron by the Company!* Is it matter of wonder that New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania have most population, manufactures, commerce and wealth, when *we see that they took advantage of the liberal legislation* of Congress, and built, at an early day, that kind of modern avenues, and many of them, which enrich all communities who are able to construct them? Their brilliant success has caused extensive imitation, and with like success. And I hope to see the day when railroads will reach alike the Rio Grande, at its head waters, and the Red River of the North, in latitude 49°—when they will extend to the Bay of San Francisco, to the mouth of the Columbia, and to Puget's Sound, in far off Washington Territory.

The foregoing hasty historical account of Congressional legislation in aid of railroad communications, will, I hope, furnish an insight into the reasons that cause the Southern and Western States to hope that they will be allowed privileges, the enjoyment of which has had so much to do with the prosperity that we now have the happiness to witness in the Northern and Middle States; it explains somewhat the instructions of Virginia and other States, and shows why they directed Senators to vote to make railroad iron duty free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor.—This Ball will take place at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

Tickets of admission at two dollars for each person, (whether lady or gentleman, without any privilege for refreshments,) can be had at the principal hotels, booksellers' and music stores, and also of any of the

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. DePeyster Ogden	Charles A. Stetson	George Bancroft
Charles A. Davis	J. A. Westervelt	J. W. Hamersley
James W. Gerard	Wm. Chauncey	J. Watson Webb
R. Livingston	Horace Greeley	B. Robt. Winthrop
James W. Otis	Charles P. Daly	Major Macomb
Edward S. Gould	Junius T. Stagg	John C. Stevens
R. Lowndes	James Phalen	Wm. R. Babcock
D. Dudley Field	R. K. Haight	H. J. Redfield
Egbert Benson	W. Schermerhorn	H. J. Raymond
D. H. Haight	John Jay	H. W. Field, Jr.
Charles O'Conor	John Bigelow	Sidney Brooks
Alex. Mactier	Wm H. Paine	Ogden Hoffmann
N. P. Bailey	Capt. Grafton	Alfred Craven
George P. Morris	A. L. Robertson	Royal Phelps
Moses Taylor	Hiram Fuller	Wm. H. Jones
G. J. Cornell	Charles De Rham	Robert S. Hone
Adrian Iselin	J. F. Penniman	Jacob Little
Geo. W. Coster	Joseph Foulke	Robert Emmet, Jr.
Daniel E. Fearing	Fred. E. Gibert	Joshua Coit
John Van Buren	Winthrop Chandler	Henry Ward
Moses A. Beach	P. Lorillard	Chauncey D. Hurd
Dr. J. Bowers	C. F. Winthrop	T. C. T. Buckley
J. V. Fowler	Samuel B. Ruggles	T. R. Foster
Wolden Pell	L. A. Suarez	George Baxter
Denning Duer	James Brooks	George W. Brown
Samuel Nicholson	M. Livingston	Charles A. Dana
Eugene Kettletas	Samuel Nicoll	George Belden
James Harper	W. Hoffmann	Dr. R. Kissam
George Douglass	John Cochrane	John D. Wolfe
R. Smith Clark	John Treadwell	Simeon Draper
T. L. Waddell	Samuel Whitney	James K. Pell
Horace H. Day	Major Kearney	Capt. Drayton
J. C. B. Davis	Henry A. Coit	John P. March
Frederick Hudson	Wm. B. Duncan	R. W. James
Wm. B. Astor		

The details of arrangements for the evening of the Ball, the hour for commencing, regulations for carriages, &c., &c., will be published in future advertisements.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is indispensable.

JAMES DePEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman.
Edward S. Gould, Secretary.

Tenth Ward Relief Association.—At a public meeting of the citizens of the Xth Ward, held Jan. 4, 1855, to devise means to relieve the needy, the following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee to receive donations for said purpose.

Applications for aid may also be made to either of this Committee, or at the room of the Association, on the corner of Ludlow and Grand-sts., (entrance in Ludlow,) over the Market, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

First District.
Robert M. Fields, No. 146 Eldridge-st.
H. A. Husted, No. 132 Orchard-st.
J. W. Holmes, No. 1[illegible] Forsyth-st.
M. H. Underhill, No. 15 Delancey-st.
Cornelius Corson.

Second District.
W. W. Osborne, No. 270 Grand-st.
Stephen Barker, No. 77 Orchard-st.
Alderman Geo. A. Trowbridge, No. 373 Broome-st.
E. H. Dominick, No. 2[illegible] Grand-st.
Councilman Mabie, No. 79 Orchard-st.

Third District.
Howard E. Coats, No. 20 Forsyth-st.
S. C. Seaman, No. 42 Division-st.
J. E. Eberhard, No. 110 Hester-st.
Peter S. Titus, No. 13 Allen-st.
H. A. Bliss, No. 37 Eldridge-st.
Jay Jarvis, No. 7 Forsyth-st.
Councilman Reed, No. 16 Bowery.
N. Hayman, No. 29 Forsyth-st.

Fourth District.
James M. March, No. 5 Eldridge-st.
W. B. Foster, No. 1 Essex-st.
A. W. Barnes, No. 28 Ludlow-st.
William Tibbals and James Griffiths, No. 14 Ludlow-st.

Fifth District.
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This Committee would now cast themselves upon the generosity of those who are blessed with the good things of this life, and trust that all will do cheerfully "what they can" to aid those who are suffering for want of the necessaries of life.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.
William Allen, Treasurer.
Robert Macoy, Joseph W. Lester, } Secretaries.

Mercantile Library Association.—At a meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association held Dec. 28, 1854, the following ticket was adopted as the REGULAR NOMINATION:

For President.		
FRANK W. BALLARD	with	A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
For Vice-President.		
JOHN CHERRAR	with	C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.		
WILLIAM H. GILDER	with	Lewis B. Brown & Co.
For Recording Secretary.		
HENRY A. THOMAS	with	Bank for Savings.
For Treasurer.		
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR	with	Central Bank.
FLOYD CLARKSON	with	Costella & Willis.
[illegible]	with	Sebeling Freres.
[illegible]	with	Smith, Van Horn & Co.
[illegible]	with	Mutual Life Ins. Co.
[illegible]	with	Jas. & Henry McBride.
G. J. ARNOUX, Jr.	with	Alex. T. Stewart & Co.
W. CAMPBELL	with	Columbian Foundry.

HENRY ARNOUX, Chairman of the Independent [illegible]

Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1855.

For President.		
GEO. C. WOOD	with	Dibblee, Work & Moore.
For Vice-President.		
JOHN CHERRAR	with	C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.		
WM. H. GILDER	with	Lewis B. Brown & Co.
For Recording Secretary.		
HENRY A. THOMAS	with	Bank for Savings.
For Treasurer.		
WM. H. TAYLOR	with	Central Bank.
For Directors.		
ALEX. F. FISKE	with	Jas. & Henry McBride.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON	with	Philip Dater & Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER	with	M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM	with	U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOHN H. NICHOLS	with	Backus Osborne & Co.
WM. L. SEAMAN	with	Richards, Haight & Co.
WM. H. BANKS	with	Warren & Co.

H. L. PIERSON, Jr., Chairman of Committee.
Wm. S. Collins, Secretary.

New-England Young Men's Association.—The First of the Annual Course of Lectures, under the auspices of this Association, will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. H. Chapin. Subject—*Modern Chivalry.* Also, a Poem, by John G. Saxe, Esq., entitled *The Money King.* The succeeding lectures will be delivered by Hon. John P. Hale, THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at the Broadway Tabernacle; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at the Broadway Tabernacle; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Hon. Anson Burlingame, FRIDAY, Feb. 16, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Season tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, $3—may be obtained at the principal hotels and bookstores, also at the rooms of the Association, No. 765 Broadway.

F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President.
E. W. B. Osgood, Secretary.

Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 3.—The members are hereby notified that at the next regular meeting, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, the subject of taking Deeds will be brought up for the action of the members. Members desirous of taking up their Deeds, should hand in their names to the Recording Secretary, on the above evening. N. B.—Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Association.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

Strasbourg Terrines de Foies Gras—Various sizes, just received per steamship *Asia.* Also, truffles, champignons, and petit pois, from Paris, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard-sts.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 15.—Rev. Thomas Starr King—*Substance and Show.*
Jan. 22.—James T. Brady, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Burns' Birthday.—Those who wish to celebrate the Anniversary of ROBERT BURNS, are requested to meet at Windust's, Park-row, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a capable young Protestant girl, as children's nurse; and is a capable fine washer and ironer; is fond of children and highly recommended as a most experienced parlor maid, and willing to assist as waitress; will take from $6 to $8 in a permanent situation; thoroughly understands her work; has twelve months' city reference; call at No. 322 1st-av., 1st floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate laundress; or is willing to do the general housework of a small private family; she has the best of City references. Has no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 175 Varick-st., between King and Charlton.

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FEMALE DOMESTICS—And farm and other laborers, may be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st., New-York. A subscription of $2 per annum will entitle to 10 persons during the year if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female domestics also at the upper office, Nos. 12 and 14 Astor-place.

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WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT is offered by a well-established and prosperous wholesale Drug House, who wish to make some change in their business arrangements required by their increasing business. To any person wishing to make an investment of $20,000 to $25,000, as special capital, it offers an inducement for a safe and profitable return rarely met with. References of the highest character can be given, and all communications will be held strictly confidential. Address DRUGS, at this office.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser having at his disposal the above amount, and wishing to engage in the choice and fancy retail grocery business, including cigars, fruits, &c., in a good locality in Brooklyn, is desirous of joining an honest, industrious person, having the same amount, already engaged in the same business. References exchanged. Address WILSON, Box No. 2,320 Post-Office, New-York.

$10,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED.—On real estate security, and an equal interest with the advertiser, in a cash auction and commission business in this City. The house is well established and the business is lucrative. No communication unless direct from the party wishing to invest will receive attention. L. O. C., office of this paper.

PARTNER WANTED.—A man of good character and business qualifications, with from $500 to $1,000. Good references required. Address Mr. HENRY, for two days, *Times* Office, with real name, stating where to be seen.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 317 Bowery, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from No. 60 Charlton-st., between the hours of 3 and 8 o'clock P. M., on the 8th inst., half a dozen of silver tea spoons, marked R. C. T., two dessert spoons, one pair sugar tongs, one butter knife, one gold locket, one cameo breastpin, one finger ring, with daguerreotype inserted, four plain gold rings, one porte-monnaie, and also about $50 in money. A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of this property and detection of the thief; or a proportionate amount for any of the articles. R. J. YEREYANCE, No. 60 Charlton-st.

$25 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to whoever will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the villains who robbed the house of Engine Company No. 24, in 17th-st., about the 1st and 5th of this month, of 2 brass torches, 4 hub bands, 1 copper, brass, and 2 leather pipes, 1 pipe nozzle and house butt. Apply to the undersigned, or to the Captain of the 16th Police District.
TIMOTHY L. WEST, Foreman.
Eran. Davis, Secretary.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 581, dated New-York, Aug. 28, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel E. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.)
DANIEL E. FEARING, 5th-av., corner 12th-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over ten years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafe, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks, HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c. at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &C. EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to 388 Broadway. New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old stand, No. [illegible] Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 1, 1855.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE POOR OF THE CITY, at the Academy of Music, [illegible] ON THURSDAY EVENING, [illegible]

By Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO, [illegible] DONOVANI and Signori BADIALI, SUSINI, FERRICATORI and SALABERT. Signor ARDITI Conductor, and a full Orchestra and Chorus.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Overture—"Martha." By the Orchestra....Flotow.
2. Cavatina—"Ernani involami"—from the Opera of "Ernani." Signorina Donovani....Verdi.
3. Duettino—"Tornami a dir che m'ami"—from the Opera of "Don Pasquale." Madame Grisi and Signor Mario....Donizetti.
4. Aria—[illegible]—from the Opera of "Ernani." Signor Badiali....Verdi.
5. Grand Scena—"Casta Diva"—from the Opera of "Norma." Madame Grisi....Bellini.
6. Romanza—"Quando le sere"—from the Opera of "Louisa Miller." Signor Ferricatori....Verdi.
7. Quartetto—"A te o Cara"—from the Opera of "I Puritani." Madame Grisi, Signori Mario, Susini and Salabert....Bellini.

PART II.

8. Overture—"Semiramide," by the Orchestra....Rossini.
9. Aria—"Il mio tesoro," from the Opera of "Don Giovanni." Signor Mario....Mozart.
10. Cavatina—"Largo al factotum," from the Opera of "Il Barbiere." Signor Badiali....Rossini.
11. Cavatina—"Qui la voce," from the Opera of "I Puritani." Madame Grisi....Bellini.
12. Serenata—"Com' e Gentil" from the Opera of "Don Pasquale." Signor Mario....Donizetti.
13. Preghiera—[illegible] from "Mosè in Egitto." Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, Signorina Donovani, Signori Badiali, Susini, Ferricatori, Salabert and Chorus....Rossini.

Conductor....Signor ARDITI.

Price of admission to all parts of the house TWO DOLLARS.

No seats reserved except in the Boxes. The Boxes will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, by S. H. & C. W. FOSTER, at their Salesroom, No. 41 Broad-st. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 precisely.

Tickets may be procured of Messrs. William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; Van Norden & King, No. 45 Wall-st.; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 722 Broadway; at the bookstores of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Geo. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; and Samuel Sigler, No. 78 Bowery; at Delmonico's, Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York, Union-place, and Clarendon Hotels, and at the office of the Academy, on the evening of performance.

CHARLES M. LEUPP, Chairman.
John E. Williams, Treasurer.
Ogden Haggerty, Secretary.

GRISI AND MARIO.—GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1855.

Notice.—The Boxes in the Academy of Music, being FIFTY in number, and capable of accommodating about FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS will be sold for this occasion at auction, with the view of promoting the object of the Concert.

The sale will be made by Messrs. S. H. & C. W. FOSTER, at their Salesroom, No. 41 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock.

A plan of the house can be seen at the Salesroom THIS DAY, and until the sale.

CHARLES M. LEUPP, Chairman of the Committee.
Ogden Haggerty, Secretary.

GRISI AND MARIO—CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1855.

Special Notice.—Apprehensions having been expressed that the house might be uncomfortably crowded, the Committee have

Resolved, That the sale of tickets be strictly limited to the actual number of seats in the house.

This resolution will be adhered to. Suitable arrangements will be taken for the preservation of order, and for greater convenience an additional entrance or entrances will be opened on 14th-st.

CHARLES M. LEUPP, Chairman of Committee.
Wm. A. Kettletas, Secretary pro tem.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. [illegible] Broadway,
ROGERS' celebrated
APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Painted by JAMES BURNS.

Admittance....25 cents. Children under 12 years of age....12½ cents.

PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS will, by special arrangement, be received for admission. Exhibition hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A Mass Meeting of the Shareholders in PERHAM'S THIRD GIFT ENTERPRISE, will be held on the 19th inst., to decide on the final distribution of the $100,000 Gifts. Tickets can be had at one dollar each, at No. 663 Broadway, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, and every evening during the week, the grand burlesque on the fairy opera of CINDERELLA. In 4 acts, with beautiful Scenery, Dresses, Transformations, Tricks, &c. &c.

Cinderella	Miss Eleanor	Dandini	G. S. Buckley
Prince	F. S. Waddleton	Baron	[illegible]
Pedro	R. B. Buckley	Alidoro	F. A. Buckley
Fairies, Hunters, &c., &c.	Company.		

Preceding the Opera a superior Ethiopian Entertainment, and still adhering to the company's unalterable motto, "FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY."

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire will perform EVERY EVENING, at Mechanics' Hall, NO. 472 BROADWAY. Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a burlesque Opera or Farce.
N. B.—An entire change of programme Every Week.
H. WOOD, GEORGE CHRISTY, } Proprietors.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, combined attraction for one night only. The newly revived and excellently-acted comedy of PRIDE SHALL HAVE A FALL, including the whole company in its cast, with the capital and humorous extravaganza of APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. With Mr. Burton as Ventoso and Mrs. Partington.—The Woman's Rights Convention and the Know-Nothings—Grand American Tableau.

Thursday, first night of Cinderella and her Magic [illegible]. Friday, The Toodles.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 for 6 persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra-Stalls, $1. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, R. SANDS & CO.'S Equestrian Troupe will appear. After which, Grand Dance by Miss G. Dawes. To conclude with Knowles' Tragic Play of WILLIAM TELL.
Tell....Mr. E. Eddy | Emma....Mrs. H. G. Jordan.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Jan. 10, will be performed the Celebrated Opera of LA SONNAMBULA. To conclude with the Farce of the BLIGHTED BEING.
Job Wort....Mr. Davidge.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra-Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, Jan. 10, will be presented the petite Comedy of THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. After which will be performed, THE SISTERS. To conclude with Mr. Brougham's Comedietta of LOVE AND MURDER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TWICE TO-DAY. Booth's celebrated Tragedy of UGOLINO, with Mr. J. R. SCOTT as the Count. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10—AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, UGOLINO, as in the evening. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, UGOLINO, in which Mr. J. R. Scott and Miss Mestayer will appear. Also, THE SMITHS. Bouquet Jones, Mr. Hadaway. NATIONAL BABY SHOW, Premiums $1,000 June 5, 1855. Admittance, 25 cents; under 10, 12½ cents.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF DOMESTIC POULTRY.—NEARLY $600 CASH PREMIUMS.—Which will be held during the week, from MONDAY, Jan. 15, to SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1855, inclusive, in BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Admission to the National Poultry Show including all the attractions of the Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under ten, half price. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.
P. T. BARNUM.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will continue open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By the most celebrated Italian and other masters, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents. Open from 9 to 4, and 7 to 9 o'clock.

LECTURES, &c.—Managers of Lyceums, Institutes and other Lecture Associations, who may desire the services of the subscriber, are requested to address PARK BENJAMIN, care of JOHN F. HYDE'S SONS, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Will be let for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. The floor and decorations for balls will surpass anything of the kind, either in this country or in Europe. Apply at No. [illegible] Wall-st.
JAMES PHALEN, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—All persons having claims against the New-York Academy of Music, are requested to present the same on or before the 15th inst., to WM. H. PAINE, Secretary, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the citizens of the XVIth Ward, held at Knickerbocker Hall, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE was called to the Chair, and Edward F. Clark appointed Secretary. The meeting determined to form an association for the relief of the poor, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and making the necessary arrangements for carrying out the objects of the Association.

Ald. Thomas Christy, Chairman.
Wm. H. Smith, Treasurer.
Edward F. Clark, Secretary.

A. W. Bradford,	J. N. Wells,	W. B. Wilderman,
J. W. Barny, M. D.,	Morris Haight,	H. J. Vermilye,
Thomas Dunlap,	C. D. Varley, M. D.	B. H. Williams,
W. F. Havemeyer,	John Bigelow,	Joseph Tucker,
James Warren,	George Clark,	John F. Brown,
Francis Mann,	S. W. Benedict, M. D.,	J. R. Hone,
W. H. Church, M. D.,	John R. Goelet,	Wm. E. Hunt,
Samuel Bower,	Jacob S. Moore,	D. McMasters,
Jas. T. Moulton,	S. M. Husted,	Lewis Gregory,
D. A. Cushman,	James Harper,	W. Smith.
	H. W. Hinley,	

W. R. VERMILYE.
Edward F. Clark, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Storehouse of this Association will be open daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at Nos. 48 and 50 Baxter-st., near Centre-st. Donations in money, clothing or provisions, will be received at the Storehouse, or by the Treasurer, No. 63 Elm-st.
HENRY H. HOWARD, Chairman.
L. Jacobs, Secretary.
Owen W. Brennan, Treasurer.

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY MADE CLOTHING.—Over Coats, $5; Dress and Frock Coats, $6—cost originally $16; 1,000 fancy silk and velvet Vests, from $3 to $4 each. GEO. LEVIE, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7, 10, [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible], 212.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER AT LAW—EDITOR'S PAY.

Lowndes vs. Van Wyck.—This was an action to recover for services in writing for the *Christian Intelligencer.* In defence it was set up that the work was performed under a special contract, the plaintiff having been engaged as a book-keeper, and not being entitled to any compensation for his editorial services.

The first witness called was W. H. Bidwell, editor of the *New-York Evangelist,* who testified that to edit properly a paper like the *Christian Intelligencer,* which contained about the ordinary matter, was worth from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum; that it was not usual for an editor to be employed also as a book-keeper, and that his compensation would be regulated by circumstances. He was of opinion that a paper paid too little [illegible] or 1,500.

John A. Gray testified that he had printed the *Intelligencer* since 185[illegible]; that he knew the plaintiff while he was connected with it; the plaintiff had written some of the editorials, and discharged the principal business of the concern; Mr. Brevier's name was on the paper as editor; the plaintiff attended to the reviewing of books; but the editor having complained that his papers did not accord with his own views, the plaintiff left soon after; [illegible] in his editorial capacity, had occasionally thrown out communications from clergymen.

Mr. Prime, editor of the New-York *Observer,* testified that it made no difference in an editor's labors, whether the subscribers to the paper were many or few; there were two editors attached to his paper on a salary, four [illegible], two were proprietors, and work sufficient for all; it was a larger paper than the *Intelligencer;* an editor's salary would range from $500 to $3,000, and would depend upon his talent and ability to make the paper popular and successful; many writers contribute without compensation; the *Observer* contains five or six columns of editorials; contributions in other forms are worth from $3 to $5 per column.

Isaac Ferris knew plaintiff when he wrote for the paper, a large portion of which was editorial matter; had also seen him keeping the books; the department of book-keeping, which he superintended, was well done; he left the paper on account of certain articles written by him on theological questions.

Rev. Peter J. Van Pelt had known the plaintiff while engaged on the paper; during that period it was conducted with ability; had visited the office frequently, and sometimes delivered articles for publication to plaintiff, sometimes to Van Wyck; did not know who was the editor.

Mr. Prime, being recalled, testified that book-keeping was not considered any part of an editor's duties, but that the [illegible] of books was.

Rev. John Garretson knew the plaintiff, who had often shown him his editorials, some of which were written in the office of the paper; had considered him the acting editor, the man who did the work; his articles were, in witness' opinion, very able, and some of them well thought of by others; knew of no other working editor but him; considered the work hard, and would not do it for an ordinary salary; it was worth from $1,200 to $2,000 per annum; would not do it himself for less than $1,500; the plaintiff had occupied a seat in the office of the paper for several years, and was usually there every day; he was diligent in his work.

Henry B. Lowndes, a son of the plaintiff, had frequently seen his father write editorials for the paper at home, and correct proof, but did not know what he wrote about.

For the defendant:

Rev. Albert B. Porter testified that he was editor of the plaintiff's paper, and had had the active charge of it since September, 1853; and written for it before and after June of the same year; knew plaintiff after Sept. 1, 1853; he wrote an article which was not published, and several short ones which were; after witness' connection with the paper commenced, plaintiff acted as book-keeper, and wrote reviews of books which were published, and was accustomed to get books from the publishers and keep them; witness stopped this, preferring [illegible] books sent to the office; never knew which [illegible] contributions, except his controversy [illegible] which was under a fictitious signature; did not know who was the editor of the paper [illegible] was connected with it; wrote his own [illegible], but did not know who made up the [illegible] under a salary at present, but has nothing to [illegible] keeping of the books or directing papers.

[illegible], a printer, has known the *Christian Intelligencer* for more than ten years, and while plaintiff [illegible] Rev. Mr. Brevier made up the paper; [illegible] comprised the furnishing of matter, editorial [illegible], with witness and others, assisting [illegible] a large number of copies of the paper were [illegible] not say that he wrote anything himself; [illegible] wrote a single article from May, 1851, to [illegible], but had treated him as acting editor; had [illegible] Van Wyck at the office, employed at the [illegible] Van Wyck and Atwater now keep the books of [illegible].

The defendant rested and counsel summed up. [illegible] general remarks concerning the law of [illegible], and an extended review of the evidence, [illegible] J., observed that the evidence went to [illegible] the plaintiff was at first employed only as [illegible] keeper, at a salary of $500, and acted subsequently [illegible] editorial capacity; and if his services as editor [illegible] worth more, it was not likely that he would [illegible] consented to remain in the inferior employment of [illegible] keeper.

The fact that he kept the books after he had begun to write editorials, showed that whatever might have been his real talents, his position was a very humble one, and that his editorials must have been regarded of a very small pecuniary value. It would be a very dangerous principle to allow an agreement to pay what others would deem the value of services to be implied, when the parties, by their acts, had thus shown what the real agreement between them was. Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

Wood vs. Chew & Walker.—This is an action on a bond to recover $420. This bond was given by the defendants, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money of some colt [illegible] bought by the defendants. The defence to the action is that the plaintiff represented the value of the property to be much greater than it really was, and that it was purchased under the false impressions raised by these representations.

Benj. T. Kissam for the plaintiff; William S. Sears for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 9.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

SALE—WARRANTY.

Nickerson vs. Trundy.—This is an action by Nickerson, as assignee of one Foster, to recover $300, the value of a horse sold by Foster to defendant.

The defendant set up a general denial. This, as a matter of course, defendants always do.

The real defence to the action, however, appears to be that the horse was sold upon a warranty; that he was sound and true, of the Morgan breed, and able to trot a mile in 2:40 minutes; whereas, in fact, he was a Canadian pony, had a bad quarter crack in his hoof, and was of no value as a fast trotter. The defendant offered to return the horse, but the plaintiff refused to receive him.

Verdict for the plaintiff of $671.

For plaintiff, Benedict Scoville & Benedict. For defendant, Lucien Birdseye and Charles F. Kirkland, Esq.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips.

MORALS OF HOTEL LIFE IN THE SUMMER.

Francis H. Holmes vs. Chester Driggs.—In this case the plaintiff sued as the assignee of Levi Meyer to recover $150, alleged to be due to him for board, wine, &c., furnished to one Haley Barstow in the Summer of 1853. It appeared in evidence that Meyer kept a hotel on the Hudson River, much frequented by residents of the City, and that among other visitors, in 1853, were Barstow, his wife, children and servants. Meyer, for some reason or other, did not exactly desire the custom of Meyer, and he, after some altercation, gave a reference to his friend, Mr. Driggs, of this City. Meyer applied to another of the boarders as he waited upon Driggs, and as it was alleged by Meyer, promised to pay the bill of Barstow from that time. It was also said that Driggs wrote a letter, but it was not produced in evidence. The defendant's counsel denied the promise to pay, and moved for a nonsuit.

Judge PHILLIPS gave the following opinion:

The defendant bases his motion for a non-suit upon two grounds, viz.:

1. That the plaintiff is not the real party in interest, and that the assignment was made for the express purpose of bringing this action.

2. That the promise made by defendant, as proved, was to pay the debt of another, and therefore void, by statute of frauds.

The first point has already been passed upon, and I shall now only notice the other. The position assumed by the plaintiff is, that the credit in this transaction was given by Barstow to the defendant, and that, therefore, it was an original undertaking by the latter. In support of this it is shown that Meyer had some trouble in collecting his bill from Barstow, and finally told him he could board him no longer; that then Barstow referred to the defendant in this City, and requested a friend to wait upon him and see if he would become responsible for the future board of himself and family. After some conversation between Gulick and the defendant, the latter stated how he had become acquainted with Barstow, mentioned the names of his uncle, and said he would see him and induce him to advance money for his nephew—at the same time saying, "I should not like to see Barstow and his family turned out of doors; let him stay on and I will see his bill paid," and that in this promise Meyer allowed him to run up a bill of over $150. That afterwards Gulick called on defendant in Meyer's behalf, and defendant said he had not yet seen Barstow's uncle; that he did not want to advance the money himself, but wanted to get it from Barstow's friends, and at one time said to Meyer, "Your money is as safe as if you had invested it at seven per cent. interest; you would be as good as my bond;" and also further told Gulick that he intended to see Barstow for the bill, and had already put the papers in the lawyer's hands for that purpose. These facts would seem to indicate that the defendant had contract [illegible]

[illegible] originally to pay Barstow's board, and was conscious that he had done so. On cross-examination of the witness, however, it appeared that Barstow had given a promissory note to Meyer for his board; that he had tried to induce defendant to endorse it, but that he refused, and that this note was renewed, and that the last note remains unpaid. There is no doubt in my mind that under the testimony produced by the plaintiff in chief, that the promise made by the defendant was an original contract, not to pay debts of Barstow, but to create and pay a liability of his own, and was therefore without the statute of frauds. But from the cross-examination of the witness I am satisfied that the doctrine in 13 Wendell applies; and in my capacity as a Juror in order to determine the facts, I must find, taking into consideration the giving of the notes by Barstow for this very claim, and their acceptance by Meyer, is sufficient to place the defendant's promise within the statute.

Complaint dismissed with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 9.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The business before the Court yesterday was not of much importance. James Angistine was indicted for stabbing Francis Holland with a knife, on the night of Dec. 19. The affray occurred in a German grocery store, situated at the corner of Ann and Nassau-streets. The accused was undefended, but, as from the testimony of the witnesses, it appeared that Holland had given unmistakable provocation, and that Angistine was intoxicated at the time, a verdict was found for assault and battery only. The defendant was sentenced to 30 days confinement in the Penitentiary.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Christian Sperling was tried for burglariously entering the house of Auguste Schmidt, residing at No. 53 Centre-street, on the night of Dec. 10. The complainant stated that on the night in question, he found the accused in his room, and the drawers of a bureau broken open. On his arrest the accused confessed that he had entered the room for the purpose of stealing $3 50—the amount of a board bill which he owed Mr. Schmidt, and which he was unable to pay. If he had stolen the money, he would have paid it back to Mr. Schmidt! The Jury did not see the force of his argument, but found the prisoner guilty. Sentenced to 2 years and 6 months in the State Prison.

LARCENY.

Mary Anne Phillips was charged with stealing some silk dresses, worth about $60. The Jury found her guilty of petit larceny only, and she was sentenced to four months' confinement in the Penitentiary.

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

In our condensed report of Recorder Smith's charge to the Jury, we inadvertently misrepresented two or three of his remarks. On the subject of the Usury Laws, a highly interesting question at the present time, he spoke as follows:

"The statute requires that the Court should charge you to inquire especially into any violation of this law. For 18 years every Grand Jury empanneled in this State have had their attention especially called to the violation of this law. But, in all my experience, I have never known a conviction under this statute. It is notorious that the law is violated every day by hundreds, and that, too, openly. But its violation is not punished. The reason is, that the law is against the moral sense of the community, and a law against the moral sense of the community, in a Government where the people make the laws, cannot be enforced. Even in civil actions, where the defence of usury is interposed the party interposing it is affected both in his social and commercial position. The Court, however, gentlemen, is compelled at every term to call your attention publicly to a special inquiry in relation to the violation of this law. It either ought to be enforced, or the law so altered that Courts would not be compelled to call special attention to a law that is thus openly and constantly violated with impunity. Where laws are knowingly violated without punishment their retention upon the Statute book is calculated to bring the administration of justice into disrespect. It is your province to make full presentment in relation to this law as in your judgment should be done. And it will no doubt be received, as coming from your body, with great respect, and may have a tendency at least to render it unnecessary for Courts to call your attention to it specially at each term of General Sessions."

On the subject of lotteries, the Recorder made these remarks:

"There are a class of cases which the Statute requires the Court to charge you specially upon. Among these are the violations of the Lottery laws. By statute all lotteries are strictly prohibited, and it is your duty, by statute, to inquire expressly into any violation of that law."

A typographical error made the Recorder say, that twelve of the Grand Jury were sufficient to form a quorum. What he did say was this:

"Sixteen of your number constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It requires twelve to find and twelve to dismiss a bill."

The Court will meet to-day at 11 o'clock, A. M. The printer, Thomas J. Dowden, was not sentenced yesterday.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

SMOKING A CONSTABLE.

Henry Finck vs. Charles Kruger.—This was an action against a constable to recover damages for wrongfully taking and converting to his own use, 1,000 cigars, the property of the plaintiff, of the alleged value of $40. It appeared in evidence that a suit was commenced in this Court against the plaintiff for a violation of the Corporation ordinance (in encumbering the street) by a fictitious name, the defendant in this suit was the constable who served the summons in that suit. He served it on Mr. Finck's clerk and returned it to the Court as personally served, whereupon after hearing proof, the Judge gave judgment for $5 fine and costs. (Mr. Finck not appearing in that suit) and the Clerk issued execution in such fictitious name for the collection of the same and placed it in the hands of the defendant, Mr. Kruger, to be executed, who thereupon levied upon the cigars in question and took them away with him. The plaintiff proved that he paid $25 a thousand for the cigars and retailed them out of his store at 4 cents each.

The Judge decided that a person might be sued by a fictitious name, when the real name is not known to the prosecutor, but in such case it must appear that the summons has been served on the proper person; if not so served judgment cannot be entered up against him. In this case, it appears that the summons was served on the Clerk instead of Mr. Finck, and the defendant thereupon levied on the property of the plaintiff, who had not been served with the first process as before stated. I am therefore, of an opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for $30 damages, and that the constable have liberty to pay the costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

The retail rates of produce at our family markets, for the past week, have undergone no change. The supply is large, and the demand average; it would, therefore, be but a mere repetition to give in detail the prices of the various articles.

FRESH MEATS—Range in price from 7c. to 18c. ℔ lb.; Lamb, $1 25@$1 50 ℔ quarter; salt, smoked and pickled meats are sold from 6c. to 14c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER—23c. to 31c., and CHEESE 10½@12½c. ℔ lb.

EGGS—Four for 12½ cents.

POULTRY—From 9c. to 14c. ℔ lb.

GAME—English Snipe $2 50, Wild Pigeon $2 75@$3, Quails $1@$1 50, and Robins 75c. ℔ dozen; Venison, 12½c.@16c. ℔ lb.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes (Irish and Sweet) 25c. ℔ half-peck. Mercers $3@$4, Junes $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl. Turnips, 18c. ℔ half-peck. Onions, 5c. ℔ quart. Cabbages, 4c.@18c. ℔ head.

FRUITS—Apples, 25c. ℔ half-peck; $3@$4 ℔ bbl.

FRESH FISH—4c.@15c. ℔ lb.

SALT FISH—4c.@12c. ℔ lb.

SHELL FISH—Oysters, Shrewsbury, opened, 62½c.@$3; Clams, 37½c.@$1 ℔ hundred.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less active, but remain pretty firm. The day's sales include 60 bbls. at $7 25 for Pearls and $6 62½@$6 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The stock is less extensive, and prices are well maintained; but there is less activity in the market.

COAL—Foreign is quiet and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 50 chaldrons Liverpool Cannel at $12 50, 4 months credit, &c., and 125 tons do. Orrel at $7 50, usual terms, ℔ chaldron. Nothing new has occurred in Anthracite.

COCOA—The inquiry is very limited, and quotations are somewhat nominal at 16c.@17c. for Maracaibo, 6½c.@9½c. for Para, and 5½c. for St. Domingo, all in bond, ℔ lb. The supply is moderate.

COFFEE—Is rather brisker, but is unchanged in value. The day's sales include 150 pkgs. Java at 13c.@13½c.; 30 bags Maracaibo at 11c.; 250 Rio at 9½c.@10½c.; and a cargo of 1,300 bags St. Domingo, for export, at 9c. cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market is moderately active at very full prices. The past two days' sales are estimated at about 2,000 bales, shippers being the heaviest purchasers. Spinners are buying moderately. Messrs. T. J. STEWART & Co. state that since the 1st inst. there have been exported hence 5,000 bales, and taken by home consumers 3,000 bales—leaving a stock here in first and other hands equivalent to 17,000 bales, only 7,000 bales of which are on the market for sale. They further observe that the crop topic attracts less attention. Low water still continues in every direction, and the receipts are now 44,000 bales behind last year; but at present there are symptoms of a rise on the Chattahoochie, and also on the Mississippi. The better qualities of Cotton from the main river, will be all in before those from its branches can be got out. We quote our current rates, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7
Middling	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8½
Middling Fair	9	9	9⅜	9½
Fair	9½	9½	10	10¼

FEATHERS—There is a fair amount offering; but the inquiry is very slack, and prices are barely supported. No important sales.

FISH—Dry Cod continue in rather limited demand, chiefly for the local trade, at $3@$3 37½ ℔ cwt. The supply is moderate. Mackerel are not very freely offered, while they are in steady request, at $16 50@$18 for large No. 1, $13 for do. No. 2; $8@$8 25 for small do.; $8 25@$8 50 for large No. 3, and $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring have been disposed of in lots, at $3@$3 25 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are still abundant and not very freely purchased, at 40c.@45c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR & MEAL—State and Western brands are somewhat unsettled. Low qualities are tendered with greater freedom, and are a shade cheaper. Hence they are more inquired for by shippers, while being partially neglected by the home trade. Medium and choice grades are also sparingly purchased, mostly by the latter, but they are firm in price. The receipts by railway are moderate and quite up to the anticipations of dealers. The day's sales reach 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$8 25 @$8 62½
Ordinary State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Straight State	8 87½@ 9 12½
Favorite State	9 12½@ 9 25
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 62½
Common to Good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 62½@11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 25
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is without much change. The demand is moderate, and is mainly for shipment. The stock is reduced. The day's sales comprise 1,500 bbls. Superfine at $9@$9 12½, in bond, and $9 87½@$10, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is not over abundant, but with a restricted inquiry, especially for export, prices are on the decline. The day's sales add up 1,700 bbls., at $9 12½@$9 75 for mixed to good straight and favorite; with $10@$10 75 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and heavy, with limited sales at $4@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is salable and steady; 100 bbls. were taken at $6 50@$7 75 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is brisker and is advancing. This day's sales amount to 500 bbls., at $4 50 for Jersey, subsequently quoted higher, and $5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The day's transactions include 500 boxes bunch Raisins at previous figures; 200 boxes layer do. at $2 87½@$3; 20 cases Sardines at 37½c.@60c., and some southern Peanuts at $1 25, the latter ℔ bushel. Dried Fruit sells slowly at 5½c.@6c. for Apples and unpeeled Peaches; 13c.@13½c. for peeled Peaches and Plums, and 18c.@20c. for Cherries, ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is still unaltered. Small lots of prime Michigan White realized $2 40 ℔ bushel. There is an extremely poor stock in market. No reliable quotations can be given under existing circumstances. Rye is scarce and reselling at $1 37@$1 38 for Jersey, and $1 40 for Northern, ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel. There is some inquiry for Barley Malt at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Oats are still freely offered, and are rather languid in price at 56c.@60c. for Western, 54c.@56c. for State, and 50c.@52c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is essentially unchanged. There is very little in the market. The day's sales comprise 20,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 05 for Southern White and Yellow, mainly to arrive, and $1 05 for Western mixed, in store, ℔ bushel.

HAY—We have no change to notice in the market; 500 bales River were taken to-day at 95c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HONEY—Is scarce and wanted at 46c.@48c., in bond; and 56c.@60c., free, ℔ gallon, for Cuba.

HOPS—There have been 70 bales new disposed of at 34c.@37c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Some transactions were reported in Scotch Pig at $30, usual terms, ℔ ton; but otherwise there has been very little done.

LATHS—The supply and demand are equally limited, and Eastern are nominally worth $1 50, cash, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Continues quiet, but is firm. The sale of German mentioned yesterday was effected at $6, 60 days' credit, with interest added, ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and inactive, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in fair request, and steady in price, with sales, to-day, of 350 bbls., at 27c. ℔ gallon. Clayed Cuba has been recently more sought after, both by distillers and importers, and some 2,800 hhds. have been purchased, (including some previously reported,) at 22½c., free, for distillery, and 20c., cash, in bond, for shipment. These purchases almost exhaust the stock here and at the Eastward.

NAILS—We have nothing new to notice in this line. The inquiry is moderate, and with a reduced supply, prices are sustained.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is without change. The past two days' sales include about 2,000 bbls., at $3 87½@$4, chiefly at the lower rate, ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is pretty freely dealt in at steadier prices. There have been 450 bbls. sold since our last at 41c.@42c., cash, ℔ gallon. The lower rate was accepted for some in poor order. Tar is dull and nominal. Rosin is selling in lots at $1 55@$1 57½ for Common, delivered, ℔ bbl., and $2 12½@$3 50 for No. 1 and fine, ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm being still in light supply and held above the views of buyers, are inactive. 50 baskets Olive realized $3 50 ℔ basket. Linseed is quiet but very firm. The stock is an extremely light one, and there is little or none arriving. From store, small lots are being sold at 82½c., cash, ℔ gallon. There is rather more movement in Winter Lard Oil, which commands 80c.@85c., according to quality, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, being less freely offered and in slightly improved request. The sales include 650 bbls. here, at $13 12½@$13 25 for old Mess; $14 @$14 12½ for new Mess; $12 25 for old Prime, and $12 75 @$13 for new Prime, ℔ bbl., with 1,000 bbls. City Prime Mess, deliverable during February and March, at $16, ℔ 200 lbs., weighed in. Dressed Hogs are salable and steady, at 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Pickled Meats are inactive and languid, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 5c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. There exists a fair inquiry for Bacon, at prices ranging, according to quality, from 6½c.@9c. ℔ lb. Lard is in better request, and is rather firmer,—sales having been made of 500 bbls. Common to Prime, at 10c. @10½c., and small lots of Prime, in kegs, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is also more sought after at previous figures. The day's business embraces 400 bbls. at $6 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 75@$11 25 for do. Mess; $15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Sales were likewise reported of 200 tcs. Prime Mess Beef at $21@$23 ℔ tierce; and 500 bbls. Beef Hams at, as in quality, from $12@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty and heavy, at 12c.@18c. for Ohio, 18c.@24c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@27c. for Orange County, ℔ lb. Cheese is more freely offered, and is depressed, at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet but stiffly held at from $3 37½@$4 75 for inferior to choice ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The market is poorly supplied and is inactive. Prices are mainly nominal.

SPICES—Are quiet and languid. Prices are as previously quoted.

SUGARS—The demand is not very brisk, but former rates are sustained. The day's sales include 300 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5¼c., and small lots Cuba at 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales transpired of 10,000 lbs. prime at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Supply moderate.

TOBACCO—The market continues pretty brisk and steady. There is no eagerness to sell. The transactions comprise 85 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@8½c.; 190 cases Seed Leaf at previous figures, and a few hundred bales Spanish on private terms.

WHISKY—Is active and advancing. The sales reach 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 38c.@39c., cash and short time; with 200 hhds. Drudge at 40c., time with interest added, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 15,000 bushels Corn at 4d. in bulk, and 4½d. in bags; 1,000 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ℔ lb.; 600 packages Bacon at 15s.@17s. 6d.; some Cheese at 22s. 6d.; Tallow at 15s.; 100 tcs. Lard at 15s. ℔ ton; and 50 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d. For London, the shipments comprised 250 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 10,000 Whalebone at 30s. ℔ ton; some Flour at 2s. 6d.; and tierces Beef at 4s. 6d.; with 150 bbls. Pork at 2s. 9d. For Bremen, there were taken 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3½c. ℔ gallon; 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs, &c. at 2s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Ashes at 20s. ℔ ton; 200 bbls. Beef at 2s. 6d.; and 400 bales Cotton at ½c. ℔ lb. For other ports, the engagements were light and rates unchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

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S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

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ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

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ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 448 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 448 Broadway.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS, to suit the times—viz.: 6¼-octave, rosewood, $165; 6¼-octave, $190; 7-octave, $220; 7-octave, diagonal scale, $275; 6-octave, rosewood, Chickering, (been used,) $150. Also, mahogany 6-octave for $120, together with an assortment, 25 per cent. from dealers' prices, and fully warranted. McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 268 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR $315 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, Seven-octave, made for the owner 10 weeks since, is perfect in every respect and fully warranted. Offered for $220 on account of sickness—has modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. 157 Chambers-st., from 9 o'clock till 2, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & GUMMINGS, No. 118 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

PARLOR ORGAN.—Any person having a good parlor organ to dispose of, (one with pedals preferred,) might hear of a purchaser by sending a description of it and the price to JOHN B. FRANKARD, No. 324½ Grand-st.

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FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 205, 209, 211, 213 and 215, 25th-st., a few doors west of 9th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, bath, marble mantels and Croton water, [illegible] Finished between two stories [illegible] Price moderate. If sold, $3,500 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 52 West 25th-st., or W. R. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—At King's Bridge—a very desirable residence—situated on the main road. The dwelling is a large, square, two-story full basement building, and contains all the modern improvements. The out-buildings are a large barn, stable, ice-house, chicken-house, cow and wagon sheds, neatly arranged and all in perfect order. There is an abundance and variety of fruit trees, grapevines, strawberry and raspberry beds, and the very best of water. Boating and oystering facilities in the immediate neighborhood. The place will be sold low. For further particulars apply to J. F. FAWKING, on the premises, or at No. 119 Front-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four-story and basement brown stone front dwellings; house 25x50, lot 25x9[illegible]; cost $18,000. Each will be sold for $11,000 each, $3,000 cash. Also three houses and lots in West 23d-st., near 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements—gas, Croton water, &c. &c. For particulars inquire of G. R. SMITH, No. 161 West-st., near Duane, up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses Nos. 32 and 34 West 26th-st., 25 feet 9 inches front and rear, by 55 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front house No. 165 10th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 148 East 13th-st., with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st. one door east of 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant country seat at Morristown, N. J., near the Depot, containing 31 acres. The house is two stories, five rooms on a floor, with a kitchen attached, light dry cellar under the whole; wash-house, bath-house, ice-house, &c. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, and handsomely laid out in walks and avenues, contains the finest exhibition of evergreens decidedly, and other ornamental trees, magnolias and other flowery trees and shrubs in great variety, 500 or 600 fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz., apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, Isabella and Catawba grapes, and all the desirable smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Pure soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, especially for pulmonary complaints, renders it one of the most desirable locations contiguous to this City. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The TERRY & BARNUM MANUFACTURING CO. will dispose of the extensive and valuable real estate lately occupied by the Litchfield Manufacturing Co., beautifully located on the Bantam River, within a mile of the Court-House in the village of Litchfield, Conn., comprising in part two large factory buildings, a saw mill, furnace accommodations, ovens for baking or drying work, a casting shop, an extensive boarding-house, and another dwelling house, with about 12 acres of excellent land. Said buildings are nearly new with shafting and fixtures, and other machinery, in complete running order, and on an extensive scale, and in all respects presenting a combination of advantages scarcely surpassed in the State. The terms are reasonable, and only a part of the purchase money will be required down. For further particulars and terms, application can be made to Dr. J. G. BECKWITH, Litchfield, P. T. BARNUM, Museum, New-York; or to THEODORE TERRY, President Terry & Barnum Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—With about fifty-three acres of land. The house and outbuildings are extensive, with a farm-house, &c., all in complete order, about 18 miles from New-York, convenient of access by the cars that pass near the premises almost hourly to the City. It is a most desirable place for a private gentleman, or a merchant doing business in New-York. It will be sold low, or exchanged for productive property in New-York or Brooklyn, and possession given immediately. Also, a farm of fourteen acres of excellent land and good buildings. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

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TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufacturers who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for foundries, and all branches of manufactures; one foundry now on the premises employing about 60 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c. &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. T. KENDALL, No. 4 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

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FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

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TWO BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—On the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts. 25 feet by 100 each. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

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THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 173 West-st., New-York City. W. MILLARD & CO.

NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 20, 1854.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT HOBOKEN—Several brick dwelling-houses, in the vicinity of the Ferry. Possession given immediately. Apply at the land office (opposite Ferry Landing) of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story House, No. 220 Livingston-st., between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn. Rent $200 per annum. Stores No. 112 South and No. 180 Beekman-st., New-York. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel three-story brick dwelling-house, on Avenue C, between 6th and 7th-sts. Also a bakery, corner of 41st-st. and 2d-av. Apply to S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 48 Nassau-st., or of F. BRODT, No. 11 West 26th-st.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years at a moderate rent, a house and 20 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mons. Donaldi, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. SIKES, No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

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STORE-HOUSES AND DOCK TO LET.—The subscriber will lease for one year or more his Docks and Store-Houses, situated at New-Hamburg and Marlborough Landings. For any one wishing to engage in the freighting and passenger business this is a fine opportunity. Terms moderate. W. MILLARD.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

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STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 26th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

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FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, the 20th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner of 40th-st. and 9th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be endorsed—Proposals for XXIId (2d) Ward School, and will be received at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner 9th-av. and 40th-st., or either of the undersigned; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

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THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (20,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House; [illegible] DEWITT & DAVENPORT, [illegible]; [illegible] Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, [illegible] engravings, [illegible] Physician and Surgeon, No. 20 Reade-st., [illegible] Box No. 366, New-York Post-Office. [illegible] *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Dem[illegible], Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. [illegible] good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Price $1 with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and mere expense. I challenge all medical practitioners to beat this antidote. It makes unnecessarily the greatest cures. All other remedies conquered by it. No charge for them. Call any hour at No. 30 Canal-st. you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used on receiving a letter (post-paid). Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—[illegible] *Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House),* and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 549 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

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SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BARTHOLOMEW'S PATENT HYDRANTS—Extensively used, self-stopping, substantial, easily kept in order, durable. Repairing done promptly and properly without digging up. Apply at shop No. 36 Marion-st.

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TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England, will find at the above establishment elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public amusements, operas, theatres, &c.; [illegible] for rooms for gentlemen and servants, charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey [illegible] good location, being near the principal centre of the City, and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 21 Nassau-st.

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REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 14 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, [illegible] per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

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This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.

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MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investment, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing money for which may be thought just or convenient.

REFERENCES.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC CHANGE, canvas, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 126 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] — [illegible] will sell at auction THIS DAY (Wednesday) [illegible]

[illegible] New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company [illegible] 1st August, 1863. Interest Coupons [illegible] 1st Aug. $1,000 each.

[illegible] Railroad seven per cent. Construction [illegible] by mortgage of public lands, railroad, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on the 1st April, [illegible] payable 1st April and 1st Oct. $1,000.

[illegible] Central Railroad seven per cent. Construction [illegible] secured by mortgage of public lands, railroads, [illegible] redeemable in the City of New-York, on the 1st April, [illegible] Interest payable 1st April and 1st Oct. $500.

[illegible] Oswego and Susquehanna Railroad seven per cent. [illegible] payable in the City of New-York, on 1st [illegible] Interest payable 1st Jan. and 1st July. $1,000.

[illegible] Railroad seven per cent. [illegible] payable in the City of New-York, on 1st [illegible] Interest payable 1st Feb. and 1st Aug. $1,000.

[illegible] Railroad ten per cent. Mortgage [illegible] April, 1860. Interest Coupons payable at [illegible] 1st April and 1st Oct. $1,000.

[illegible] Railroad seven per cent. Mortgage [illegible] payable in New-York, 1st Jan., 1860. Interest payable [illegible] and July.

[illegible] Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad seven per cent. [illegible] payable 1st Dec., 1866. Interest payable 1st June [illegible]

$5,000 State of Illinois Internal Improvement six per cent. stock, redeemable after 1870.

$2,000 do do do of which [illegible] of the principal has been redeemed by the [illegible]

[illegible] State of Illinois Internal Improvement stock, [illegible] after 1877, bearing interest from 1st July, 1857, at [illegible]

[illegible] Great Western Railroad Company, $100.
[illegible] New-Haven and New-London Railroad, $100.
[illegible] Railroad Preferred Stock, $100.
[illegible] Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, $50.
[illegible] Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
[illegible] Railroad Company, $100.
[illegible] Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, $100.
[illegible] United States Trust Company, $100.
[illegible] Fire Insurance Company, $50.
[illegible] Fire Insurance Company, $100.
[illegible] Atlantic Dock Company, $100.

Also, by account of whom it may concern, $5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad First Mortgage [illegible] Interest payable semi-annually, 1st January [illegible]

[illegible] and Mississippi Railroad Second Mortgage [illegible] Convertible Bonds, dated 1st December, 1853, and [illegible] in New-York, Oct. 1, 1860, interest payable at the Bank of America, 1st April and 1st October, $1,000 each.
[illegible] Irving Bank, $50.
[illegible] Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, $50.
[illegible] Fire Insurance Company, $50.
[illegible] Copper Company, $5.
[illegible] St. Nicholas Bank, $100.
[illegible] shares Third-avenue Railroad, $100.
[illegible] shares Gardner Gold Quartz Pulverizing and Amalgamating Machine Company, $5.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SUITES COVERED IN THE RICHEST MATERIALS, LARGE PIER GLASSES AND OTHER VALUABLE FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Broadway, opposite the Bowling-green, by order of the assignee, a large and valuable assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting of superb royal velvet parlor [illegible] French plate pier glasses, costly giant chandeliers and gas brackets, [illegible] valuable oil paintings in rich frames, [illegible] rosewood carved and plate [illegible] rosewood centre tables, marble tops; [illegible] covered in crimson and gold silk brocatelle, [illegible] in purple and gold [illegible] drawing [illegible] covered with medallion figured [illegible] large and costly vases and clocks; [illegible] furniture in rosewood, covered in crimson silk brocatelle; [illegible] chairs covered in [illegible] superb dinner, tea and [illegible] cut glass goblets, wines, champagnes, &c.; [illegible] plated ware, extra china painted plates; bedroom furniture, [illegible] carpets, superb suites in black walnut, complete with marble-tops, [illegible] mahogany do., [illegible] bedding, &c.; chairs covered in damask and hair cloth, cabinets, curtains, oval and other looking-glasses, dressing-bureaus, wardrobes and other furniture. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Jan. 11, and FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large sale of Rich Fancy Goods—comprising some of the most beautiful articles in the market and to close invoices of previous sales. Also, a large stock of rich and fancy goods just imported from Italy by Signor G. B. Pandolfini—statues, figures, groups, vases of the newest style, large alabaster vases for niches or entries, large Hebe [illegible] urns, &c.

Also, a large invoice of linen cambric handkerchiefs, just received by late arrivals; bronzes of various kinds, figures, groups, statuettes, china vases, &c.; also, an entire invoice of real Sheffield plated ware, for whom it may concern, urns, trays, tea sets, forks, spoons, coffee-pots, tea-kettles, cake-baskets, real silver handles, dish covers, dishes, cruets, castors, pickle frames, butter stands, silver cases, tea caddies, [illegible] and other very costly Sheffield ware.

Also about 100 dozen French perfumed assorted Soap.

Also, an invoice of Papier Mache Goods, all to be sold without reserve.

This sale is well worthy of examination by every one, as nearly all the goods are fresh and new.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., Fine Oil Paintings—For account of whom it may concern, together with the [illegible] paintings—sold by order of Hon. J. J. Roosevelt, Supreme Court—comprising about 200 oil paintings in fine gilt frames, our stretchers, in sheets and on [illegible] the old original oil paintings by masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools; [illegible] piece by Rubini, of Marseilles, Going to and Returning from the Fair, by Ruysdael, Marine Piece, by Verboeckhoven, together with a number of fine paintings, copies of masters of the ancient Italian and Dutch schools, comprising marine views, battle pieces, portraits, landscapes, cattle pieces, ruins, river and harbor views, interiors, mythological pieces, Winter scenes, studies, sketches, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.,—the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor and bed-room furniture, buhl cabinets, statuary, marble tables, pier glasses, marble vases, etageres, marble-top tables, French bedsteads, wardrobes, satin damask curtains, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, Axminster Brussels carpets, &c., &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st., the day previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., SUPERB FIRST CLASS FURS.—Manufactured by J. H. Harley, No. 24 John-st., and every article warranted in all respects, consisting of sleigh robes of the finest quality, some of which are very scarce and desirable; also, real royal ermine, Hudson Bay sables, a very choice selection of Russia mink, Grecian marten, fitch sable, stone marten muffs, pelerines, capes, victorines, cuffs, &c. We particularly call the attention of our friends to this very choice sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., superb first-class furs, manufactured by J. H. Harley, No. 24 John-st., and every article warranted in all respects, consisting of sleigh robes of the finest quality, some of which are very scarce and desirable; also, real royal ermine, Hudson Bay sables, a very choice selection of Russia mink, Grecian marten, fitch sable, stone marten muffs, pelerines, capes, victorines, cuffs, &c. We particularly call the attention of our friends to this very choice sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., elegantly carved first-class cabinet furniture, oil paintings, mirrors, piano-fortes, &c.; parlor furniture en suite, wardrobes, etageres, chairs, bookcases, extension tables, marble-top centre and fancy tables, rockers, Voltaires, tête-à-têtes, sofas, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, tea and toilet sets, &c., &c.

E. BEVERIDGE HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 14 Maiden-lane, the entire stock of a manufacturer, about leaving for Europe, consisting of rich and elegant furs and sleigh-robes. A large assortment of rich Hudson Bay sable, fitch-marten, stone-marten, fine ermine, French sable, Siberian squirrel, chinchilla, mountain-marten, river-marten victorines, cuffs, capes and talmas, pelerines, &c.

GERARD & BETTS, Auctioneers.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.—DRUGS AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, the stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, &c., saved from the late fire at No. 279 Washington-st., will be sold for cash. Also, the fixtures contained therein. Catalogues now ready. Patent Medicines in lots to suit retailers. The above to be sold on the premises.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the salesroom No. 27 Centre-st., will be sold the extra stock of a country store, by virtue of an assignment, consisting of a general variety. Dry goods, clothing, large lot of boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers suitable for men women and children, all of a superior quality, and will be sold in lots to suit.

J. & S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & S. H. BARTLETT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st., Earthenware of all kinds, a large assortment of Glassware, Rockingham Queensware, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers. Catalogues now ready, and goods may be examined.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway, (up stairs,) between Franklin and Leonard-sts., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1855. Auction sale of an assortment of Standard Works; also a number of Books in lots and an invoice of Staple and Fancy Stationery. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, A. M. precisely, at No. 262 Pearl, near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, the parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture of a small family, as good as new, walnut bookcase, mahogany bedstead, dressing bureau and washstand, marble top centre table, pier glass, &c. Catalogues at salesroom.

JOHN FISHBLAT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN FISHBLAT, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, at No. 222 8th-av., a general assortment of fancy goods, &c. Sale to be continued daily.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—[illegible] SALE OF PEWS.—The pews in this church will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] commencing at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at the [illegible] corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st. Plans of the interior of the Church can be obtained of JOHN TEN BROOK, No. 88 Wall-st.; CHARLES A. BULKLEY, No. 6 William-st., and A. R. WETMORE, No. 81 Vesey-st. The Church will be open for inspection on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, day and evening. Terms of sale—25 per cent. in cash, and [illegible] in annual payments at 2, 4 and 6 months with interest. E. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE NEW-YORK HORSE BAZAAR, NOS. 24 AND 26 CROSBY-ST.—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., (this day,) twenty horses suitable for all purposes. Also, new and second-hand harness, wagons, sleighs, blankets, saddles, bridles, &c., &c. Sale commencing at 12 o'clock. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 25 Pine-st., and 46 Cedar-st., a magnificent assortment of oil paintings in rich gilt frames, mostly of the Dusseldorf school, just received per Atlantic, from Europe, and consisting of fine English and Italian landscapes, marine views, figures, fruit pieces, &c. The above are all original paintings, and are signed by the celebrated artists, Tiemann, Rothart, Verboeckhoven, H. Cornet, Gheno, Verpinhus, Kobel, Lieb, Kampmann, Gude, Vanbeest, Schulten, Kiers, and several others. Also, fine American landscapes, marine views, &c.; also, fine oval paintings, on silk, attached to glass, by the French artist Chambeau. The attention of amateurs respectfully requested to this sale, as they have been selected with great care from the fine collection now in the City. The whole will be sold without reserve. Now on exhibition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, OIL PAINTINGS, MATTRESSES, MIRRORS, &c.—GEO. COOK will sell THIS DAY, at No. 183 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a splendid stock of furniture, piano-fortes, &c., embracing every article usually found in a first-class ware-room. Catalogues are now ready, and well worthy the attention of buyers.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.
THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.
No. 516 Broadway.

DEPOSITS made in this SAVINGS BANK on or before JANUARY 10, will receive INTEREST from the 1st JANUARY.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.
Per order, BENJ. B. WINTHROP Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before Jan. 10, will receive interest from Jan. 1. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $500. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WM. H. PLATT, President.
JAMES B. KEELER, Vice President.
H. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o19,'53-lawly W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy19,'54-lawly W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27,'54-lawly W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,
n22,'54-lawly W Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 402 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will receive interest from the 1st. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 646 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.—All deposits in this institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 319 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1855. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION.—For Directors of this Company will be held at the depôt on 6th av. and 43d-st., on the 15th inst., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. By order of the Board. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

EVANS' BANK BULLETIN—Government Stock Bank taken at 75 cents; Bridgeton, 80; Wheat Growers', 20; Washtenaw, 40; Indiana Banks, 90; Milford, 15; Memphis, 15, for Clothing at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

BILLS ON LONDON—SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., in sums to suit, endorsed and for sale by CORNING & CO., No. 62 Wall-st.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame work supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum compound and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.
J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, JAN. 2, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor.
WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.
All the papers in this City will please copy, and send their bills to this office.

WILSON & CO.—Accountants, Nos. 48 and 50 Nassau-st.—Accounts, and books of account, however complicated, adjusted, and books posted.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable as hereinafter stated. An amount of the 7 per cent. Convertible Coupon Bonds of the Company, payable in 1864, (forming part of $2,000,000 heretofore authorized) equal to the deferred dividend of 4 per cent. on the 1st of August last, and to the dividend now declared, being held for the income account of the Company by reason of advances made from that account for the construction on capital account, such bonds will be disposed of by the Company as soon as they can be sold at not less than par, and the proceeds be applied to pay the said two dividends, or such part thereof as may not be liquidated in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Notice will be given whenever funds are on hand sufficient for this purpose.

Stockholders who do not wish to await the sale of the bonds by the Company, may, before they are otherwise disposed of, purchase bonds to any amount not less than their respective dividends, and the fractional part necessary to make up even hundreds of dollars, and deduct the amount of such dividends out of the purchase money; and two or more stockholders may unite their dividends for the purpose of making up full bonds. The Coupon bonds referred to are of the denominations of $1,000 and $500; but for the convenience of stockholders, part of the issue will be made in $100 convertible bonds of the like character, with interest, payable semi-annually on presentation, which may be exchanged for the $1,000 or $500 coupon bonds, on surrender of a sufficient number for that purpose.

All the bonds will bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st of February next, payable semi-annually on the 15th day of June and December in each year. The interest on the August dividend for six months to 1st February next, will be paid in cash.

Bonds for stockholders who may prefer purchasing them as above mentioned, will be ready for delivery and the interest on their August dividend will be paid at the respective offices at which their stock is registered, on the 1st day of February next, or as soon thereafter as the dividend lists and bonds can be prepared if not then completed, as to which early notice will be given.

The transfer books of the Company will close at the close of business on the 8th inst., and open on the second day after the completion of the dividend lists and bonds as above mentioned.
By order of the Board.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 16 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of their Companies will be paid in cash, at their office on and after the second day of January next.

A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after the 15th day of January next, in the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 2d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 6th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the of rate five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 172 Atlantic-st., Athenaeum Buildings.—BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1855.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars or upwards, which have been deposited in this Institution at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid on and after the 15th inst.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst.

Depositors are reminded that deposits made by the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
IRA SMITH, President.
GEO. W. WARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. }
COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 19, 1854. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the Road for the last six months, ending 31st inst., has been declared, payable in conformity with the bylaws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst. to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854. }
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 29, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—The Manhattan Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, JAN. 9, 1855. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 18th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30 1854. A. P. HAYS, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.
NEW-YORK, Dec 22, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 164 Broadway, corner of John-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, terminating on the 31st inst., of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest (3½ per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst. By order of the Board. WM. V. PORTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1855. Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, JAN. 4, 1855. }
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on and after the 9th inst.,—the transfer book closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
corner of South 7th and 1st-sts., Brooklyn. }
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer books will be closed until day of payment, Jan. 5, 1855.
JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 4 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent., out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, which will be paid on Monday, the 8th day of January ensuing. By order.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND—MARKET BANK.—The President and Directors of the Market Bank of the City of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on the 10th day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.
By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1854.
SOUTHERN BANK.—At a meeting of the Board this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared from the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on or after the 12th of January next, and to the Northern stockholders on the 19th proximo, at the Bank of America in New-York. JAS. L. WISDAY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. 28 Barclay-st., have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.—Jan. 3, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after 10th day of January next. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1855. }
A DIVIDEND.—Of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 15th of February to Stockholders registered at this office.
C. W. ROCKWELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1854.
A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 2d January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till the day of payment.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 10th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and continuous Railroad route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICES, }
CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1854. }

On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Track Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad limit of the country, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 10 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad
United States Mail and Express Route.
Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express..........................9:15 A. M.
Second—St Louis Night Express......................10:5 P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (259 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER
(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,)
through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connect one with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily Trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. Third—2:20 P. M. Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—6:25 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M. 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:35 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train 7 A. M. connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way-Passenger Train, 7:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:20 A. M. For Peekskill, 5 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 6 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depôt, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M.; and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg same day.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON and its own limitation. All claims for or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.
GEORGE CLARK & WM. HEGEMAN.
Persons having claims please present them immediately.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.
G. L. WILLARD,
G. W. WOOD,
F. INGALLS,
I. A. BARKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

THOMAS S. DROWNE AND WILLIAM D. MAXWELL are partners in our firm, from and after this date. PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West; PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854	Saturday, Dec. 16	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10	1855	Saturday, Dec. 30	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1855	Saturday, Jan. 13	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Jan. 3.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Jan. 17.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Jan. 31.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co. will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, Feb 9. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 39 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
FOR FLORIDA—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $32; Pilatka, $33.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain E. W. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 20 cents per half-ounce.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,
is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO.,
No. 22 Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.—JACOB H. SACKMANN against JOHANNES H. NOLL and ELIZABETH, his wife, LAWRENCE FRANCK and MARY, his wife, HEINRICH DUSSEL and IDA, his wife, SEBASTIAN BAUER, and KUNEIGUNDA, his wife, and JACOB BERLIN and ANDREW WEDEL.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants, HEINRICH DUSSEL and IDA, his wife, and SEBASTIAN BAUER and KUNEIGUNDA, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Kings County Clerk's office, December 12, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 181 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
DANIEL TREMBLEY,
d13-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—County of Cattaraugus.—ALPHA MORSE against JOHN GRIFFITH and JOHN E. CLEVELAND.—Summons for Relief.—To JOHN GRIFFITH and JOHN E. CLEVELAND, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Alpha Morse, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed with the Clerk of Cattaraugus County, June 24, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Elmira, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. [d27-law6wW*]
ERASTUS P. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID STANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 323 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated Nov. 28, 1854.
DAVID R. STANFORD, }
CAROLINE S. BROWN, } Executors.
n29-law6mW* ELIZA STANFORD. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS EAGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARDS & MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1854.
WILLIAM V. BRADY, }
o25-law6mW* WALTER U. QUINBY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH BOYLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHAS. E. HART, No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1854. PETER McLAUGHLIN,
s20-law6mW* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HYATT F. BETTS, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 146 4th-st., in the city of Williamsburg, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 9, 1854.
o11-law6mW* ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RYAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 69 Pierrepont-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 19, 1854.
d20-law6mW* EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT D. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.
j3-law6mW* JOHN A. WEEKS,
Executor &c., of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Wetmore & Bowne, Esqs., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of January 1855.
WILLIAM A. HALSEY, Administrator.
j10-law6mW* ELIZA P. GILLETT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SMALLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of W. AUGUSTUS SMALLEY, No. 37 Lafayette-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1855. ROSANNA SMALLEY,
j10-law6mW* Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF [illegible] STREET, [illegible] in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., [illegible] on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

Second.—That any person or persons, who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1855.

Third.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 25th day of January, 1855.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of [illegible] and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of [illegible] to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
PATRICK KELLY, }
MICHAEL A. REED, } Commissioners.
ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the [illegible] Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1854.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 3d day of February, 1855.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained as follows, that is to say: On the north by the southerly line or side of [illegible]-st.; on the south by the northerly line or side of [illegible]-st.; on the east by the westerly line or side of [illegible]-av., and on the west by the easterly line or side of 11th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the [illegible] between 80th-st. and [illegible]-st. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 11th-av., between 80th and [illegible]-sts., as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 24 day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., }
JOHN A. WEEKS, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH S. YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from [illegible]-st. to Harlem River, in the [illegible] Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the [illegible], City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, [illegible]

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, [illegible]

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those [illegible] in the said City, lying on either side of the [illegible] [illegible]

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, }
GEORGE H. PURSER, } Commissioners.
WM. SINCLAIR, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET, from river to river, which has not already opened, and excluding such parts as are within the bounds of the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the Opening of 67th-st., in the said City of New-York, not already opened, and excluding such parts as are within the bounds of the new Central Park, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 9, 1807.
ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, JOHN DENNISTOUN, WILLIAM WOOD, WILLIAM CROSS, and THOMAS BELLER, against JAMES McHENRY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixty-six hundred dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1854, besides the costs of this action. Dated Oct. 2, 1854. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York on the 18th day of December, 1854.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d19-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—RALPH MEAD, EDWIN MEAD, RALPH MEAD, Jr., and OBADIAH MEAD, Plaintiffs, against THE CANAL BANK OF CLEVELAND, Defendants.—To THE CANAL BANK OF CLEVELAND, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the 9th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 10, 1854.
JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1854.—Dated New-York, [illegible] 1855.
JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
d5-law6wW* No. 22 Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—ELIZABETH OSTROM, by FRANCIS T. MILLER, her next friend, Plaintiff, against JAMES L. WILSON and CAROLINE WILSON, his wife, John P. Greene and Adeline W. Greene, his wife, Paris Hill, Joseph Carpenter and William J. Coles, Defendants.—Summons.—To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of December, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 99 Broadway, on the corner of Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 28, 1854. S. B. VAN SCHAICK,
d29-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—WILLIAM F. THORN against WILLIAM CRUMBELL and MARY [illegible], his wife, PETER HOLM and MARGARET, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant WILLIAM CRUMBELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 25th of August, 1854, at the village of White Plains in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 27, 1854.
s12-law6wW* A. G. THORP, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRAFFULLA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 43 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.
CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA,
s27-law6mW* Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

... EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Annual Meeting of the Mercantile Library Association.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held last evening in the lecture room of the Clinton Hall, Astor-place. There was a very large gathering of the members. WILLIAM G. ... Esq., was elected Chairman.

The Treasurer's report was then read. It showed a prosperous condition of the affairs of the Association. The expenditures for the year have been ... and the balance on hand is $621 60.

The report of the Committee appointed to examine the books and other property was then read and approved. The books were generally in a good condition, and the other property of the Association was in the same state.

The report of the Board of Directors was next read by the Secretary, Mr. HENRY A. THOMAS. It is a very lengthy document, and we have only room to make a few extracts.

... with reviewing the disadvantages they had to contend with during the year, yet notwithstanding these difficulties they had the satisfaction of being able to show that there had been an increase of ... of receipts.

MEMBERS.

Reported at the last meeting		4,403
Active members, joined since, at $2	1,020	
As subscribers, at $5	190	
Total accessions for 1854		1,210
Withdrawals, at $2	352	
Withdrawals, at $5	59	
		411
Accounts closed at $2	614	
Accounts closed at $5	71	
		685—1,096

Making a net gain for the year of 120, and showing the total number of members on the 1st of January, 1855, to be 4,5[illegible].

On the 1st of July, the deficit in number from the number reported at the last annual meeting, was 120. The accessions have been made since that time, which shows an increase of 240.

Of the 411 withdrawals, 146 have left in consequence of the removal.

There are on the books 116 honorary members, of which 73 are deceased. Four have been added during the year—Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. J. ROMEYN BRODHEAD, ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR and Hon. T. H. BENTON. The number of life members is 8, and the number of stockholders entitled to the privileges of the library is 560—making a total constituency of 5,515.

FINANCE.

Income for the year, including balance from the other Board, exclusive of Class and Lecture receipts, has been	$10,224 61	$3,863 98
Expenditures	10,614 09	
Balance	$10 52	

Nearly every item of expense has been increased this year.

LIBRARY.

Number of volumes on the 1st of January, 1854	40,386
Added since	2,409
Total	42,795

Of these there were of Theology, 114; History, Biography and Travels, 562; Medicine, 37; Mental and Moral Philosophy, 518; Mathematics, 1; Technology, 52; Practical Science, 150; Natural Science, 49; Fiction, 662.

The Directors return thanks to those gentlemen who have been kind enough to make presentations to the library during the year. They had under consideration ... the matter of making a new catalogue, as since 1850, 9,000 have been added. They have concluded ... at the present time.

READING-ROOM.

This branch is also glanced at briefly. The papers received are as follows:

	American.	English.	French.	German.	Total.
Dailies	36	2	2	2	44
Weeklies	34	12	4	5	55
Monthlies	49	25	5	4	84
Quarterlies	20	25	—	2	56
	139	74	11	14	238

This is an increase of 30 since the last report. The reading-room is the largest in the world, with the exception of the Exchange at Liverpool.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

This department is also in a very flourishing condition. There are 300 pupils, distributed as follows: French, 75; German, 20; Spanish, 30; Book-keeping, ...; Penmanship, 45; Phonography, 5; Vocal Music, ...; Penmanship 12; Fencing, 9; Bathing, 40; Gymnastics, 32. This is an increase of about 40 per cent. on the preceding year.

LECTURES.

On this branch of the subject, the Directors said that Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON would not accept any remuneration for the lecture he had delivered before the Association, they had come to the conclusion to expend such money as would be necessary to present him with a suitable testimonial as a token of their respect and esteem for the man. The Committee had also been in correspondence with VICTOR HUGO, THACKERAY and THOMAS CARLYLE, with the view of engaging their services as lecturers. They had replied that it was inconvenient as yet to come to America, but they contemplated doing here soon.

The report was received and adopted, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

The next business before the meeting was the discussion and adoption of several amendments to the Constitution. The first amendment was to change the annual meeting of the members from the second Tuesday in January to the second Tuesday in May. Adopted.

A motion was made to the effect that the officers elected at the next meeting continue in office to May, 1856. This motion, after considerable discussion, was adopted.

During the discussion of this resolution, ex-Governor SEYMOUR entered, and was greeted with great applause. He took his seat on the platform.

The hour of closing the polls was altered—from 9 A. M., closing at 6 P. M. to 8 A. M., closing at 7 P. M. Another amendment was also adopted enabling merchants to become members of the Lecture and Reading-room.

A motion was made by a gentleman to the effect that, inasmuch as it was the duty of the Association to foster literary societies, they could not do it better than by electing two gentlemen—one connected with the Clinton Association, and the other the Mercantile Association—to take such measures as will best promote a Literary Union.

This was the subject of a long and animated debate. It was moved, at last, to lay it on the table. This motion was lost. It was then moved to postpone the matter to the next annual meeting. This was received amidst considerable hissing and cheering. The question was then taken, and lost. A division was called for, with the same result. A vote was taken on the original resolution, but such was the confusion that the Chair was unable to decide. A division was called for, and amidst great merriment, the resolution was carried.

LECTURE COMMITTEE.

The Lecture Committee of 1853 presented their report, and requested to be discharged. In that year lectures had been very successful, and a fund of $1,500 had been created, which had accumulated to $1,800. The report was received, and the Committee discharged, and Messrs. PECKHAM and FELT elected Trustees of the Lecture Fund.

This finished the business of the Society, when loud calls from all parts of the house were made for ex-Governor SEYMOUR. In obedience to the calls, Mr. SEYMOUR came forward and made a few remarks. When I came here this evening, he said, I assure you it was for no other purpose than to avail myself of my privilege as a member of this Association, which you have so kindly offered to me, and of which I feel so proud. It was with no thought of addressing to you one single word at this time. I have just returned from the duties of a most painful and laborious office. I am in no condition, either of body or of mind, to address you to-night. I will, therefore, speak briefly to you with regard to one single suggestion. In my official capacity I have had occasion to consider what is, and what is not, the province of legislation.

It is, gentlemen, difficult to say where the province of legislation begins and where it ends, and it will continue to be one of the greatest controversies till the end of time. He who like yourselves would engage in office, may feel proud of the honor, but the great duties incumbent upon him then, are so great that he can have no great reluctancy in throwing them up. I am most happy, gentlemen, in retiring from public office; and I am also glad to find that you have conferred upon me an honor neither transitory nor light, and of which I am not indifferent;—an honorary member of an institution which I consider to be one of the most useful and great that adorns our land. [Applause.] I therefore thank you for the kind reception which you have given me on this evening. I esteem it highly, and if I needed any consolation, I don't know where, under the pressure of recent events, I should be more apt to find it than here in your kind welcome to-night. The Governor then alluded to the recent campaign in a humorous vein, which created much merriment. Those defeated, he said, had as much to rejoice over as those who had won; they would find that they were saved the heavy responsibility of office.

Dr. KING was called for and made a few remarks. He believed that among all the other literary associations in the land there were none that had produced so much good as the Mercantile Library Association of this City. He complimented them highly on the manner in which they conducted their debates.

Mr. HUNT, the Chairman, was ... called for. He read a short but appropriate ... speech, congratulating them on the success of the institution.

A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, stated that he was the oldest subscriber to the Association living, and was at the first meeting, in Wall-street, when it was organized.

PETER COOPER, Esq., being called for, made similar remarks. He hoped to see the time when intelligence would be communicated from one end of the land to the other with the speed of lightning.

Mr. KELLY made a few brief remarks; so did a number of young gentlemen connected with the Association. A vote of thanks was returned to the officers of the expiring year, the Chairman and the Speaker, when the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse held a regular meeting yesterday. Govs. TOWNSEND, (President,) DRAPER, SMITH, DUKE, HENRY, DUGRO, TIEMANN and TAYLOR being present. The President announced the following Committees for the year ensuing:

On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Henry and Taylor.
Out-door Poor—Messrs. West and Dugro.
Penitentiary and Hospital, and Small-Pox Hospital—Messrs. Tiemann and Draper.
Randall's Island—Messrs. West and Smith.
Stores—Messrs. Taylor, Henry and Herrick.
Supplies—Messrs. Duke, Tiemann and Dugro.
Workhouse—Messrs. Draper, Duke and Tiemann.
Almshouse—Messrs. Dugro and Herrick.
Bellevue Hospital—Messrs. Smith and Dugro.
City Cemetery—Messrs. Draper, West and Smith.
City Prison—Messrs. Duke and Dugro.
Colored Home and Orphan Asylum—Messrs. Tiemann and Smith.
Conference—Messrs. Herrick, Tiemann, Taylor and Henry.
Finance—Messrs. West, Smith and Herrick.

The Board entered into a long discussion on the propriety of furnishing at the expense of the Department the dormitories of employés in the different institutions. The subject was finally postponed till the next meeting.

The following

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON THE RIGHTS OF THE MAYOR

was received and read:

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855.

To the Governors of the Alms-House:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your resolution requesting the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation as to "the legal relations, if any, existing between the Mayor and the Department of the Governors of the Almshouse, and whether the Department is legally bound to furnish to the Mayor the documents asked for in his communication." Accompanying your resolution is the letter of the Mayor requesting you to furnish him "with copies of specifications and abstracts of such contracts now on file in, and made by your Department, which are in course of being performed or have not been commenced, with such information in relation thereto as may enable him to comprehend the obligation of the City and of the contractor in every instance."

First: Prior to the year 1849, the Almshouse Department, in all its branches, was under the exclusive management and Control of the Common Council, who appointed all the officers and disbursed all the moneys appropriated for the use of that Department. By the act of the 6th of April, in the year 1849, the Legislature enacted a radical change in the system, deprived the Common Council of all powers over the Department, and delegated them to a Board of Governors to be elected by the people. The sections of the act which are material to the present inquiry are as follows, to wit:

"Section 1. The Almshouse Department of the City and County of New-York, including therein the Almshouse proper, and the support and relief of the poor, the County Lunatic Asylum, and the nurseries for poor and destitute children, the Penitentiary, the City Prison Bridewell and the other prisons and houses of detention in said City, with the hospitals connected therewith, except the Sheriff's Jail, in Eldridge street, and the House of Refuge, shall hereafter be under the exclusive control and management of a Board of Governors, to consist of ten persons, who shall be named and styled "The Ten Governors of the Almshouse."

SEC. 4. Said Board of Governors shall have the full and exclusive power to govern, manage and direct the several institutions hereinbefore mentioned; to appoint such wardens, chaplains, physicians and clerks as may be necessary; to define their respective duties and authority; to prescribe the number and duties of the various subordinates to be employed therein, and to fix the amount of their compensation, and shall generally possess all the powers and authority now by law conferred, and be subject to the duties imposed on the Commissioners of the Almshouse in said City, the Common Council of the said City and the Board of Supervisors of said County, in respect to the said Department and the said institutions.

SEC. 12. The Board of Supervisors of said County shall annually raise and collect by tax upon the real and personal property taxable in said City and County, such sum of money as said Board of Governors shall from time to time require for the purposes of this act, to be applied by said Governors exclusively to said purposes, and to be accounted for by the said Governors, which sum shall be in lieu of all taxes in said County for the relief and support of the poor thereof."

No material modification of the powers thus granted to the Governors of the Almshouse was made until the passage of the act of the 12th of April, 1853, amending the Charter of the City, the sixteenth section of which provided as follows:

"All ordinary appropriations made for the support and government of the Almshouse Department shall, before the same are finally made, be submitted by the Governors of the Almshouse to a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen. If the said Commissioners approve of the appropriations, they shall immediately report the same to the Board of Supervisors; if they shall disapprove of the same they shall return them with their objections to the Governors of the Almshouse for reconsideration; and in case the said Governors shall, upon a reconsideration, adhere by a vote of two-thirds of all the Governors then in office, to the original appropriations, they shall return them to the Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to report to the Board of Supervisors."

It will thus be seen that the Governors of the Almshouse are elected by the people, have exclusive control over all matters relating to their department, and may imperatively require the Board of Supervisors to raise by taxation all moneys which, in the judgment of two-thirds of their number, may be considered necessary, and which they can disburse for the purposes of their department, without interference, supervision or control. A body more independent could hardly be created.

From these statutes, therefore, I am of opinion that the Governors of the Almshouse, like the Board of Education, have exclusive control over all subjects within their jurisdiction—that in regard to all contracts made by them the Mayor has no power either to supervise, to enforce or to annul them—and that "the legal relation existing between the Mayor and the Governors of the Almshouse" is that of mutual independence, save only and excepting the power of the Mayor, as one of the Board of Commissioners, to approve or disapprove of the appropriations which the Board of Governors may call upon the Board of Supervisors to raise by taxation for the use of their department.

Secondly—Prior to the passage of the act creating the Board of Governors, the Charter of the City was amended by an act passed the second of April, in the same year. By the 17th section of that act they were made a Department of the City Government. It provided as follows:

"SEC. 17. There shall be an Executive Department, known as the 'Almshouse Department,' which shall have cognizance of all matters relating to the Almshouse and prisons of said City; the chief officers thereof shall be called the 'Governors of the Almshouse.' They shall consist of the number, derive and hold their offices, and be charged with the duties, powers and responsibilities as prescribed by the act entitled 'An act to provide for the government of the Almshouse and Penitentiary in the City and County of New-York,'" referring to the act not then passed, but doubtless upon the tables of the Legislature, intended to be passed.

By the 21st section of the same act it is provided that "the Mayor and each Board of the Common Council may at any time require the opinion in writing of the head of any department, upon any subject relating to his department, or any information possessed by him in relation thereto;" and the question now arises whether this section is applicable to the Governors of the Almshouse. It might be argued, with some plausibility, that this section was intended to refer only to those subjects upon which the Mayor might possibly be called upon to act or advise, and that it cannot refer to those over which he has no jurisdiction. But the language of the section is broad, general, and comprehensive, without limit or restriction; and, inasmuch as it tends to promote publicity in the management of public affairs, it should, in my judgment, receive a liberal construction. I am, therefore, of opinion that the Board is "legally bound to furnish to the Mayor the information asked for in his communication." Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. J. DILLON.

On motion of Gov. WEST the Clerk was authorized to furnish the Mayor at his earliest convenience the information asked for.

A communication was received from I. H. ELDRIDGE, Superintendent of the Work-house, giving a table of the number of inmates of the Work-house committed by the different Justices during 1854. The table gives the following exhibit:

Number committed by Justice Clark	670
Number committed by Justice Stuart	685
Number committed by Justice Osborn	649
Number committed by Justice Bogart	616
Number committed by Justice Wood	157
Number committed by Justice Welsh	166
Total	2,9[illegible]

The aggregate number of discharges by the Justices, before the expiration of the term of commitment, amounts to 432. Of this number

Justice Clark discharged	150
Justice Stuart discharged	158
Justice Osborn discharged	56
Justice Bogart discharged	48
Justice Wood discharged	9
Justice Welsh discharged	11
Total	432

The number of discharges by the City Judge and others, (on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*,) the commitments being defective or not recorded, was 92. Total number discharged, 524.

The requisitions of the week give the following figures as a statement of the number of inmates remaining in the different institutions for the week ending Jan. 6, 1855:

Bellevue Hospital, 663; Lunatic Asylum, 553; Almshouse, 1,357; Penitentiary, 409; Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary, 371; Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse, 130; Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse, 17; Workhouse, 1,052; Small Pox Hospital, 5; Randall's Island, 949; Randall's Hospital, 206; City Prison, 299; Second District Prison, 11; Third District Prison, 18; Colored Home, 263; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse in City, 174. Total, 6,786. Increase, 56.

Number remaining December 30, 1854, 6,730; Admitted, 1,308. Total, 8,038.

Died, 24; Discharged, 1,114; Sent to Penitentiary, 112—1,250. Total, 6,788.

False Rumor.

We find it has been widely circulated in various papers, on the authority, as alleged, of the subscriber, that all the Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church will have left China in a short time. I wish to say this rumor is wholly without foundation, so far as I am concerned. Instead of withdrawing our Missions, we have just sent out a reinforcement of one family, and have two more appointed to follow in the Spring. I trust the papers which have been led into the mistake will take a little pains to correct it.

J. P. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary.

The Recent Mysterious Death in Rose-street.

Yesterday morning the prisoner, JOHN NUNN, who stands charged with being concerned in the recent murder of an unknown female in Rose-street by administering prussic acid, was arraigned before Coroner GAMBLE for legal examination. The accused answered the question "What is your name," but to all other questions he positively declined answering, by advice of his counsel. He was then fully committed for trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Ball of the Southwark Engine Company.

The annual ball of the Southwark Engine Company was held on Monday evening at the Apollo Rooms, and was very numerously attended. In point of the excellence of its arrangements, the array of beauty and display of taste in dress, the ball was one of the finest of the season, while the good feeling that pervaded only heightened the general interest.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.—The Second Annual Show of the National Poultry Society will take place, we learn, at BARNUM'S Museum, during the week from the 15th to the 20th inst. This Society has been astonishingly successful in its efforts so far, to delight the public and improve the character of our domestic fowls for the table and the barn-yard. The coming Show promises to surpass all previous attempts, and will, we are told, be wonderfully interesting to the multitude, as well as to the initiated. No extra charge to witness it. Could anything be more liberal!

[Advertisement.]

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—The subscriber will receive new pupils THIS DAY and to-morrow, at *one half the regular charge*, viz.: $3 50 and $5 for *Writing*, and $12 50 for a thorough course of *Double Entry Book-keeping*. Ladies' class this day at 10½ o'clock A. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preëminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Persons who are suffering, or suspect they have a disease of the lungs or throat, are informed that physical examinations are made of those organs daily, at the New-York Lung Institute. Correct charts given of the nature, character *and probable result of their diseases. Treatment* (when required) by *Inhalation. No medicines given into the stomach.* GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D., No. 6 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size Photographs, made really on canvas, and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them reproduced life-size. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Have you seen BALLOU'S PICTORIAL for the present week? It is profusely and splendidly illustrated. SAMUEL FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-street, is the agent for New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

JNO. R. SCOTT AT BARNUM'S.—This great actor is fairly surpassing himself now, and delighting audiences breathless with admiration, at BARNUM'S Museum. He plays in the beautiful "Ugolino" this afternoon and evening.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 5, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No. 2[illegible] Broome-st., Mr. CHARLES T. WELCHMAN, of Augusta, Me., to Miss SARAH ANNE LEWIS, of the same place.

At Watervliet, on Thursday, Jan. 4, by Rev. Amos Osborn, Mr. WILLIAM GOODRICH, Jr., to Miss SARAH B. OSBORN, only daughter of Judge Abijah Osborn, of Watervliet.

BIRTH.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at No. 44 West 32d-st., the lady of Mr. J. S. ARECANIS, of a son.

DIED.

In this City, on 9th of first month, ELIZABETH, widow of Arthur Hammond.

Her friends, and those of her brother, John Wm. Onderdonk, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her brother, No. 2[illegible] Bleecker-st., on fifth day, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, ALEX. L. DA CUNHA, son of the late Alex. Da Cunha, of the Island of Madeira, in the 19th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Robt. Taylor, No. 100 West 29th-st., on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 8, OSCAR C., only son of John F. and Mary E. Holbrook, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The remains were taken to West Newton, Mass., for interment.

At Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 8, in the 71st year of her age, ANNA, widow of the late Capt. A. G. Jennings.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at Fairfield.

In Newburg, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, THOMAS A. POWELL, aged 63 years and 6 months.

In all his intercourse with his fellow-men he possessed the entire confidence of the community, as a man of integrity and uprightness. In his death, the church has lost a consistent and much-valued member, and the community one of its most worthy members.

At the residence of his father-in-law, near Hudson, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, THEOPHILUS E. BEEKMAN, Jr., in the 23d year of his age.

At New-Orleans, on Saturday, Dec. 16, by drowning, STEPHEN B. MUNN, Jr., grandson of Stephen B. Munn, Esq., of this City, aged 24 years.

At Fordham on Monday morning, Jan. 8, in the 42d year of his age, JACOB LORILLARD.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Belmont, Fordham, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Fordham dépôt, to meet the train which leaves 26th-st. at 12 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 9.

$5,500	Indiana State 5s	79	100	N. Y. Central R. R. cpg.	82
1,000	New-York 6s, '60 s7	107	250	do ... pkc	82½
1,000	Missouri 6s	88½	150	do ... b30	82¾
3,000	do	88½	100	do ... s60	82
5,000	Virginia 6s ... b1	93½	300	Harlem Railroad ... s30	30¼
1,000	do	93½	100	do ... b60	30
1,000	do ... c	93½	100	do	30
1,000	North Carolina 6s	94	200	do ... b60	30½
2,000	California 7's '70	82	100	Reading Railroad ... s30	74½
5,000	Ohio 6's '60	90	400	do ... b60	75
2,000	Erie Income Bonds	101	400	do ... s30	74
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. bds. '65	75	400	do ... opg	74½
5,000	Panama bds. 2d is.	84	500	do ... s10	75
10,000	do ... b6	85	600	do ... opg	74½
25,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	68	60	New-Jersey Railroad	116
6,000	do	68½	200	Erie Railroad ... s3	41
4,500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	83½	200	do ... c	40¾
5,000	Chi. & R. I. R. R. Bs.	88½	100	do	40¾
10	Bank State New-York	94	400	do ... b30	41
54	Mechanics' Bank	105	100	do ... b30	40¾
100	Nicara'a Tran. Co. ... s3	16¼	200	do	40¾
650	do ... s3	16½	100	do ... s30	40¾
100	do ... b30	16½	400	do ... s3	40¾
100	do ... b30	16½	100	do	40¾
5	Bank of Commerce	100	100	do ... s30	40¾
47	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	106	100	do ... b3	40¾
50	Continental Bank	96	300	do ... s3	40¾
150	Canton Co. ... s3	21½	50	do ... s3	41
250	do ... s3	21½	50	do ... s10	41
50	do ... b30	22	50	do	41
100	Cumb. Coal Co. ... s3	29½	257	do ... s3	41
200	do ... b60	29	50	do ... s10	41
100	do ... b60	29	100	do ... b30	41
100	do ... b60	29	100	do	41
200	do ... b30	29	5	Hudson River R. R.	36
100	do ... twk	29	200	do ... b60	35
500	do	29	200	do	35½
15	do	29	100	do ... b60	36
100	do ... c	29	15	do ... b3	35½
100	do ... c	29	10	Mich. Central R. R.	79
100	do ... s60	29	50	do ... b3	79
10	Northern Ind. R. R.	75	50	Mich. So. R. R. ex div.	75
5	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	89	50	Panama Railroad	92
10	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	89	5	do ... s3	91½

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	Virginia 6s	93½	100	Read. R. R. s30 aft. cpg	75
3,000	do	93½	200	do ... s10	74½
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bonds	80	250	do ... s60	74½
2,000	Erie Income Bds.	100½	100	do ... p. &c.	75½
100	Canton Company ... b60	22	200	do ... s60	75
100	do	21½	50	Stonington Railroad	60
50	do ... s60	21	100	Erie Railroad ... s3de	41½
50	do ... b60	21½	200	do	41
500	Penn. & Leh. Zinc Co.	3	100	do ... b60	41½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ... b30	83	100	do ... b10	41½
100	do ... b60	83½	200	do ... b3	41
100	do ... b60	84	200	do ... b30	41
100	do ... opg	83	300	do ... b60	41
100	Nic. Transit Co.	16½	250	do	41
400	do ... b60	16½	100	do ... b60	41
50	do	16½	100	Harlem Railroad	30¼
25	Cumb. Coal Co.	29½	100	do ... b30	30½
100	do ... b2	29½	5	Nor. Ind. Construct'n	72
100	do ... b60	30	15	Galena & Chicago R R	88
100	do	29	20	Mich. South. Cons. b10	72
50	do	29½			

TUESDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The improved movement on the Stock Exchange was partially checked this forenoon, and part of the advance of Monday lost on the early sales. But as the business of the day progressed prices stiffened up again, and at and after the second meeting of the Brokers the Railroads were firm, at 41½ for Erie, 83¾ for New-York Central, 76 to 77 for Reading, (in which the greatest desire to make purchases was manifested,) and 30¼ for Harlem. The shares of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. rose to par@101, and Delaware and Hudson to 106. On the Bond list, the Board sales were $120,000, including a good business in Virginias at 93½, and Illinois Centrals at 68@68½. Erie Incomes brought 101 ⅌ cent. The new Bonds, in renewal of the Incomes, and to fund the accommodation loans made to the Company last Summer, will be distributed to-morrow at 3 o'clock. The *bona fide* bids tendered to the Company at 80 ⅌ cent. are probably equal to about $3,750,000, and there are parties at hand ready to so increase their subscriptions as to cover the whole four millions, if necessary; but this is not the result the Directors are anxious to secure. They desire to have every New-Yorker, who feels an interest in their Road, and who is able to participate, to avail of their offer of the general distribution of a Loan, the inducements to which they have honestly set forth as more than equal—on account of the consideration of the Sinking Fund, which must either absorb the whole of the Bonds in eight or nine years, or put them above par—to any other Loan they have ever solicited.

The Banks, with all their improved Specie strength, are not much disposed to increase their discounts, except on very short or demand obligations. This, however, creates a certain measure of ease in the market, which, without encouraging the importer and jobber to enlarge their views of the coming Spring trade, affords hope that if foreign Exchange is kept down a month or two longer, relief will come in a more substantial form. The present caution of the Banks is the more necessary and commendable from the large supplies of Specie which they have been compelled to part with to the *interior of the country. Over $6,500,000 has been* distributed in this way since the 1st December; an amount more than double the export to Europe the corresponding period of last year, but doing, of course, infinitely more good by strengthening the Banks in the interior for the Spring collections to be returned to New-York. There has been some hoarding as well as banking up of Specie in this operation; though on a reasonable return of confidence this absorption will cease to be felt except in the reversed movement.

On December 2, the New-York Banks held		$10,518,000
The N. Y. Sub-Treasury		6,665,000
Total Specie		$17,183,000
December 2, California steamer delivered	$740,000	
9, Same	1,400,000	
16, Same	840,000	
26, Same	1,500,000	
31, Same	640,000	
		5,120,000
Total		$22,303,000
Jan. 6, In Bank	$13,596,000	
Sub-Treasury	1,983,000	
		15,580,000
Sent out of the City to Country		$6,724,000

The low rates of Foreign Exchange created a pretty free business in Sterling bills for the packet to-morrow; the buying, however, being confined to a limited number of remitters. The regular importing trade were not generally in the market, and the Bankers had prices their own way in taking up the Produce exchange and transient Bank bills, pressed on the market. The range was 107¾ down to 106 ⅌ cent. The other quotations as given by Messrs. DeCOPPET, Continental Brokers, are

Paris	5.17½@5.22½	Bremen	77¾@78¼
Amsterdam	40¼@41	Hamburg	35¼@36¼
Frankfort	40¾@41¼	Antwerp	5.20@5.22

The steamer, to-morrow, will carry out much better financial reports than for some months past. The payment of the January dividends, with the single exception of the State of Illinois—whose bankers in this City failed at an hour when it was too late to communicate with the authorities at Springfield—will be advised as generally prompt and satisfactory. As the difficulty in the excepted case was not the fault of the State of Illinois, and as the finances of the State are shown, by the recent Message of the Governor, to be much improved from last year, no permanent distrust abroad is likely to grow out of the lapse on the 1st of January. The Circular of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., to their European correspondents, of this date, holds the following encouraging tone:

The distrust which was generally felt in railroad investments, during the crisis through which they have recently passed, is gradually giving place to a more just estimate of their real value; and as, at present rates, many of them offer a large margin for future profit, they again attract the attention of capitalists. With a very few and unimportant exceptions, the large amount of interest due on the bonds of many companies, on 1st inst., was promptly paid; and it is worthy of notice, that the comparatively small number of defaults in such payments, during the past year, have been confined mainly to unfinished roads, or those not located on the main routes of traffic. In several cases the insolvency, even of these companies, resulted from the want of economy, and other mistakes in the financial system adopted by the directors, and not from the lack of a remunerative traffic under proper management. Even under the worst circumstances, the first mortgage bondholders are not likely to suffer any serious ultimate loss. * * * As the embarrassments under which these two important roads—New-York Central and Erie—have so long labored, are thus removed, and there would seem to be every reason to expect that they are not likely again to occur, a material improvement in the market value of their shares has been realized. New-York Central Railroad has risen, during the fortnight, 6 ⅌ cent., (the present quotation being *dividend off*,) and Erie Railroad, 5 ⅌ cent. Many other Railroad stocks have also advanced—principally on account of an increased demand from domestic capitalists, but there have also been considerable orders from Europe. State Stocks, of almost all descriptions, have experienced a demand in excess of the supply during the fortnight, and the present quotations, *interest off*, are, in several cases, higher than those contained in our report of the 26th ult., when the buyer was entitled to the interest due 1st inst. The failure of the agents in this City of the State of Illinois, led to the nonpayment of the interest on the Internal Improvement Stock of that State, ($15 on each certificate of $1,000,) which had been provided for by taxation, and remitted to the agents. Although it is not, as yet, known what measures will be adopted to meet this unexpected emergency, the credit of the State has not been affected, and no decline has taken place in the market value of any of her loans. The Trustees of the Canal Fund paid the interest on the registered Canal Bonds; and $418,000 was paid on the 3d inst., at Springfield, on account of the principal of the State debt. The Secretary of the Treasury has renewed his offer for the purchase of United States loans, to the extent of $1,000,000, at 103 for the 6's of 1856, 110 for 1862's, 116 for 1867-68's, and 108 for the 5's of 1865—the accrued interest to be added in each case. All that come into market are absorbed in this way, as there is no private demand at these rates.

The following are the receipts and disbursements at the Assistant Treasurer's Office this day: Received, $100,030 [illegible]; paid, $161,247 87; balance, $2,657,991 20.

The weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, by A. H. MULLER & Co., will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, Wednesday.

The following quotations of State Stocks in the market are from the Continental circular of Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, of this date:

	Pres.		Pres.
New-York, long	110	New-York, long	107
Georgia	94	Pennsylvania, old	82
Illinois	64	Pennsylvania Coupon	86
Kentucky	99	Indiana	79
Louisiana	85	Alabama	none
Maryland	103	Indiana 2½'s	43
Missouri	88	California 7's	88
Tennessee	90	BOUGHT BY U. S. TREAS.	
Virginia	93	U. S. 6's, 1867	116
Ohio, long	104	U. S. 6's, 1862	110
Ohio, 1860	96½	U. S. 6's, 1856	103½
North Carolina	94	U. S. 5's, 1865	108

The January dividend, half yearly, of the Ohio Life and Trust Company is 3½ ⅌ cent. The actual result of the six months' business was about 6 ⅌ cent. Out of the surplus the Company have paid to the State the deferred taxes heretofore in litigation. They have also redeemed from their surplus fund of past years $260,000 4½ ⅌ cents., created on the establishment of their Banking Department about twenty years since; leaving the Capital Stock more than par on the books, and a debt of $275,000 in 5 ⅌ cents., due three to five years hence, outstanding.

The legal counsel of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad—the same who advised the old Directors last Summer not to recognize the over-issues of their own Transfer Agent—has interfered to prevent the prompt settlement of the case of the Mechanics' Bank *vs.* the Harlem Railroad, now before the full bench of the Superior Court. It is understood that the Court were prepared a few days since to deliver their opinion in favor of the Bank, and virtually in favor of all other claimants on the over-issues by KYLE, when the counsel for the New-Haven moved a postponement on the plea that *his* case would be implicated. It is also understood that the present Harlem management took no part in a movement which is much complained of by the deeply injured holders of their fraudulent Stock. We state these circumstances at the request of one of the parties. If they bear the construction which he puts upon them, they certainly afford another evidence of stubborn persistence in wrong-doing by the men who created all the New-Haven trouble after SCHUYLER absconded.

The official paper at Washington, of this date, reports the amount of the Public Debt of the United States, held by citizens of foreign countries, as follows:

Held abroad, July 1, 1853		$29,550,000
Reduced every six months since:		
Jan. 1, 1853	$580,000	
July 1, 1853	1,970,000	
Jan. 1, 1854	3,000,000	
July 1, 1854	4,000,000	
Jan. 1, 1855	1,000,000	
		$10,550,000
Leaving still in the hands of foreigners		$19,000,000
The total outstanding Loans, July 1, 1854		$47,180,000
Redeemed since		5,301,679
Outstanding January, 1855		$41,878,321
Distributed:		
In Loan of 1842	$4,587,195	
Loan of 1846	1,011,712	
Loan of 1847	14,036,900	
Loan of 1848	12,347,141	
Texas Fives	5,120,000	
Miscellaneous	231,782	
Total	$42,178,731	
Less, redeemed after scheduling	299,900	
		$41,878,821

Cotton Circular.

Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1855.

Our last Report was dated 27th ult., and hence *per Pacific*. The market for the ensuing week was very much depressed under the *Atlantic's* accounts, and prices on most grades showed ⅛c. decline. The sales for the week were estimated at 2,500 bales, mostly for export. For the week ending at date, our market, owing rather to the decreased Stock than the accounts per *Asia*—at hand on the morning of the 4th inst.—recovered the decline of the previous week, with an additional ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. on Gulf grades, which are extremely scarce. The amount on sale is insignificant, and the small quantity on the way from Southern Ports enables holders to obtain prices which are difficult for us to quote correctly. For the bulk of the business of the week we think the quotations above fairly represent the market. The sales, principally for export are 6,000 bales.

The letters per *Asia* were at hand on the morning of the 6th instant, and did not confirm the expectations that were raised by her telegraphic reports. The desire to sell immediately on arrival continued, and the expectation of any advance not anticipated. We learn of sales of Strict Middling Orleans at 4½d., and good Middling at 5d.@5¼d.; Uplands of same grade, 1-16d.@⅛d. less. It is needless to observe that the above does not warrant the present range of prices now current both here and at all the Southern ports. UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON, Brokers, No. 148 Pearl-street.

New-Orleans Bank Movements.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

STATEMENT *showing the general Monthly Cash Footings of the New-Orleans Banks during the years 1853 and 1854.*

	Loans. 1854.	Loans. 1853.	Specie. 1854.	Specie. 1853.
January	$17,715,955	$13,653,919	$6,971,601	$8,940,394
February	17,594,205	14,485,170	6,507,497	9,148,531
March	15,093,753	15,204,905	9,766,483	9,488,377
April	12,983,511	14,483,675	8,344,679	9,778,315
May	16,271,056	16,515,728	7,995,615	8,562,949
June	14,150,301	11,977,385	7,480,917	7,368,536
July	13,337,707	10,091,033	7,734,091	6,655,172
August	12,760,836	9,689,607	7,595,376	6,835,398
September	14,466,411	9,789,397	6,955,164	6,621,380
October	16,023,019	10,612,311	7,077,836	6,935,449
November	16,902,709	14,359,923	6,687,714	6,734,921
December	17,881,395	17,372,339	6,290,748	7,160,397

	Circulation. 1854.	Circulation. 1853.	Deposits. 1854.	Deposits. 1853.
January	$7,406,594	$5,478,651	$11,246,602	$13,796,745
February	7,946,701	6,762,196	12,716,956	15,067,729
March	8,191,711	7,510,750	12,802,763	14,558,237
April	8,266,321	7,762,921	12,402,274	12,903,561
May	8,010,341	8,235,396	11,375,804	12,604,788
June	7,250,640	7,921,051	10,756,517	11,146,513
July	6,660,062	7,145,856	10,142,546	10,126,271
August	6,349,974	6,569,534	10,155,697	9,456,651
September	6,077,864	6,012,096	9,470,393	9,589,776
October	6,075,134	5,655,676	10,611,263	8,515,793
November	5,935,259	6,517,369	11,868,536	10,207,827
December	6,369,551	6,534,911	11,372,906	11,977,899

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. Jan. 1.	Loans. Dec. 26.	Specie. Jan. 1.	Specie. Dec. 26.
Citizens' Bank	3,971,366	3,954,662	1,672,426	1,342,039
Canal Bank	3,508,672	3,545,914	783,677	835,105
Louisiana	3,245,700	3,211,471	1,541,849	1,463,322
Louisiana State	4,630,389	3,833,015	1,496,551	1,382,380
Mech. & Traders'	1,318,517	1,290,044	327,547	343,140
Bank of N. Orleans	874,866	909,834	280,105	318,081
Southern Bank	452,904	480,839	159,717	146,663
Union Bank	1,003,919	1,018,135	280,395	289,978
Total	17,486,214	17,831,325	6,469,750	6,220,762
	Decrease	$35,111	Increase	$242,988

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. Jan. 1.	Circulation. Dec. 26.	Deposits. Jan. 1.	Deposits. Dec. 26.
Citizens' Bank	1,724,890	1,740,790	2,089,389	1,734,979
Canal Bank	1,186,725	1,146,690	937,185	1,107,481
Louisiana	948,390	908,390	3,637,975	3,624,344
Louisiana State	1,057,890	1,010,905	3,329,125	3,210,499
Mech. & Traders'	224,335	185,030	704,045	814,063
B'k of N. Orleans	608,030	588,020	828,193	811,394
Southern Bank	314,505	313,915	203,855	185,978
Union Bank	480,361	461,332	737,982	632,740
Total	6,566,686	6,368,631	11,687,745	12,302,900
	Increase	$214,665	Increase	$214,950

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Jan. 1.	Dec. 26.
Bank of Louisiana	$714,683	$682,385
Canal Bank	978,486	983,889
Southern Bank	684,621	617,132
Louisiana State Bank	40,153	35,393
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank		7,353
Citizens' Bank	394,339	383,564
Bank of New-Orleans	370,045	376,685
Union Bank	282,162	301,073
Total	$3,155,433	$3,097,486

Rio Janeiro Market.

From Messrs. Maxwell, Wright & Co.'s Circular.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

IMPORTS.—Breadstuffs, receipts Flour have been equal to 14,360 bbls., stock on hand 24,000 bbls. As the bulk of the vessels known to be on the way with Flour have arrived we expect our quotations will be maintained. Baltimore has sold at 23$500; Richmond City at 25$@25$500.

No receipts of American Domestics. We quote Drills; Brown, 30 inches, 210@225 reis; Bleached 215@230; Denims 240@245 reis; [illegible] twilled Shirting, stripes of assorted patterns, in bales, 30 inches, 230@235. Plain Cottons are in demand.

EXPORTS.—COFFEE—Sales have been principally for the United States. Dealers have continued to meet the demand, at 4$100 for lots, to 4$150, and for good firsts and superior, 4$200@4$250; European lots may b[illegible] ... months of this year have been 144,000 bags, showing an increase ... of 73,000 bags. Stock, 35,000 bags.

SUGAR—Stock of Crushed, [illegible]; brown, [illegible].

HIDES—Stock 5,000—selling at [illegible].

EXCHANGE—27¼@28¼.

FREIGHTS—70s.@80s., according to destination and size of vessel.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 5.

COTTON is stiffer but not quotably higher. The sales to-day reached 6,500 bales, and for the past week they foot up 31,000 bales. The stock on hand is [illegible] bales. Receipts at this port are now 75,000 bales in excess of the same date last year.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Our Cotton market shows no change from yesterday's quotations, which are firmly maintained. Sales of the day, 3,500 bales. Freights to Liverpool ½d.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 5.

Our market for COTTON is firm, at 7½c.@7¾c. for middling. The week's business foots up 7,000 bales, and the stock on hand is 44,000 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE is quoted at 6@6½ premium. FREIGHTS are firm at former rates.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The receipts of HOGS here to date add up 311,000, against 302,000 at this time last year. The market is dull at $3 75@$4 50. Mess Pork is selling at $11 ⅌ bbl. Eastern EXCHANGE we quote at 1 ⅌ cent. premium.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, [illegible] [The remainder of this report is illegible.]

Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR.	DATE.
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana and N. O.	[illegible]
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Star of the West	New-York	San Juan, Nic.	[illegible]
St. Louis	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Manchester	Philadelphia	Liverpool	[illegible]
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—[illegible] Mrs. Sweeny, D. A. Fletcher and lady, [illegible] and 5 children, H. R. Helper, W. [illegible], A. [illegible], J. Crowell, W. Ladlow, and [illegible] in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—[illegible]

In packet-ship Southampton, from London and Portsmouth—Mrs. Cartledge, Cecelia Cartledge, Miss [illegible], of New-York; Mr. Alber, of France; Mrs. Hepburn, [illegible]; Mr. Pleasure, Mr. Magnell, Mr. Wemmer, all of London.

In bark Kanawha, from Montevideo—Mr. Boyd.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises .... 7 26 | Sun sets .... 4 48 | Moon rises .... 9 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .. 11 16 | Gov. Island .. 12 04 | Hell Gate .. 1 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Black Warrior, Bullock, New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Palmetto, Ward, St. Thomas, F. H. Whitmore; Atlantic, West, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

Ships American Union, Otis, Liverpool, [illegible]; R. F. Willetts, (clipper,) Simon, San Francisco, [illegible]; Catharine, Edwards, Antwerp, [illegible]; Francis, Cutter, Havana, [illegible].

Barks [illegible]; *Melancke; Princeton*, [illegible].

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 7th, at 12 P. M., 30 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston. She was detained 24 hours by fog.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. 7th, 4½ P. M., Cape Hatteras Light N. by W. 15 miles distant, exchanged signals with steamship Knoxville.

Ship Cathara, (Br.,) Winder, Manila [illegible] ds., with hemp to E. Irving & Co. The C. has experienced heavy weather, sprung fore and main yards, split sails, &c.

Ship Southampton, (packet,) Pratt, London and Portsmouth 39 ds., with mdse. and 209 steerage passengers to Griswold, Morgan & Wiley.

Bark Gen. Jacobi, (Brem.,) Brenner, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 116 passengers to Poppe & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage. 1 birth.

Bark Helen and Frances, (of Portland,) York, Newcastle 45 ds., with coal and iron to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark Chanticleer, Peirce, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Bark Kanawha, Marshall, Montevideo 50 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to W. W. De Forest.

Brig Wild Pigeon, Patterson, Ambriz, (W. Coast of Africa,) 54 ds., with palm-oil, copper ore, &c., to Colburn, Birdsall & Co. *Left no Am. vessels. The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion sld. from do. for St. Loando Oct. 26, all well.*

Brig Cynthia, (of Baltimore,) Hall, St. Thomas 16 ds., with 200 tons guano, to T. W. Riley, being a portion of the cargo of ship Timoleon.

Brig William F. Morrison, [illegible], St. Domingo City 26 ds., with mahogany and hides to Maitland & Phelps.

Schr. Ann Maria, Conklin, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Jones, Havana 13 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with oranges to T. Gillespie. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, Connell, Virginia, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Starlight, Godfrey, Smyrna, Del., 7 ds., with corn to Cummings & Co.

Schr. Three Sons, Higby, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Lynchburg, Nelson, Richmond 3 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Danl. S. Mershon, Graham, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Had heavy weather—lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Ferris, Norfolk, with corn, bound to Portsmouth.

Schr. Alexander M. Tyson, Wareham, with nails to Tisdale & Co.

Schr. Aristic, Baker, Norfolk, corn, bound to Boston.

Schr. Onatavia, [illegible], Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Danl Brown, Heald, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Black Squall, Turner, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, Smith, Virginia, with oysters.

SAILED—Steamship Black Warrior, for New-Orleans and Havana.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Disasters.

The schr. Sarah D. Sparks, Eaton, from New-Haven, in ballast, while coming through Hell-Gate, last night, was run into by the steamer State of Maine, which struck her amidships and completely cut her down and capsized her. The captain and crew were saved.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5—Arr., bark Virginia, New-York. 6th—Arr., ships Hebe, New-York; Asterie, and Great Duke, Boston.

Notices to Mariners.

WHALE'S-BACK LIGHTS, (ENTRANCE TO PORTSMOUTH, N. H.)—Notice is hereby given, that on or about the 1st day of June next, (1855,) the present lower light, exhibited from the Whale's-back Light-house, at the entrance to Portsmouth harbor, N. H., will be discontinued, and there will be substituted at the same time, for the present upper fixed light, *a fixed light varied by flashes*, of the fourth order of the system of Fresnel.

Due public notice will be given of the day on which the proposed change will take place, accompanied by a full description of the appearance of the light as it will be seen by the mariner. By order of the Light-House Board,

W. B. FRANKLIN, Light-House Inspector First District.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29, 1854.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 18, lat. 36 S., lon. 19 E., Br. ship Merlin, from Calcutta for Liverpool, 60 ds. out.

Nov. 24, off [illegible] Island, exchanged signals with brig Fairy, bound into Rio. Same time, was seen a large clipper-ship, showing a blue burgee with white letters—could not read them.

Dec. 7, lat. 39, lon. 74, steamship George Law, bound for Aspinwall.

Dec. 12, lat. 3 20 S., lon. 34 [illegible], was seen bark [illegible], Shackford, from Mobile for Rio.

Dec. 28, lat. 18 20 S., lon. 29, Maine Law, Heading, from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Dec. 26, lat. 11 40, lon. 47 40, ship Wm. Boyd, from Cadiz for Boston, short of provisions.

Dec. 21, lat. 24, lon. 75, U. S. steamer Fulton, in search of U. S. sloop-of-war Albany.

Dec. 5, lat. 17 S., lon. 38, was seen an Am. bark, showing a red signal, with white square in the centre.

Jan. 7, lat. 37 30, lon. 76 40, brig Jas. Crosby, from Santa Cruz for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Nov. 24, ships [illegible], Philadelphia, dg.; Marion, Hallett, from Boston, do.; [illegible] (whaler,) [illegible]; [illegible], for Philadelphia, [illegible] a day or two; [illegible]; Hamilton, Kallum, do., do.; [illegible]; J. D. Baxter, from Cadiz, do.; [illegible], Baltimore, do.; [illegible]; the Sea, Clifford, from Boston, [illegible]; Joseph Butler, (whaler,) [illegible]; Sterling, Aberdeen, do.; [illegible].

At Montevideo, Nov. 28, bark Columbus, for New-York, dg.